

AND ONE DAY MORE
WHICH LEAPYEAR ADDS
ONE YEAR IN FOUR

LESLIE'S

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER



A Leap For Life



Two Souls
with but a single Thought!

Painted by James Leslie Wallace for Cream of Wheat Co.

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FEBRUARY

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All is Vanity

This picture appeared a year ago as a Judge cover.

So many requests were received for copies of it suitable for framing that the supply was soon exhausted.

The picture was reprinted in last week's issue, and a limited number of engraver's proofs in colors on heavy paper, are on hand. While they last you can have them for 25c each.

JUDGE

225 Fifth Avenue

New York

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXIV. Thursday, February 29, 1912 No. 2947

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS:—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

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Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Some of Next Week's Features



Dated March 7, 1912

The National Parks Number

The next issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, the National Parks Number, will contain the following among other attractive features:

THE MAN WHO IS BUILDING A GREAT NATIONAL PARK, a most interesting, appreciative sketch, by R. D. Heintz, LESLIE'S Washington correspondent, of Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, whose energy and enthusiasm in developing the Northwest have made him a notable and popular figure.

WILL CONGRESS SAVE OUR NEGLECTED NATIONAL PARKS? In this article Robert D. Heintz discloses the need of improvements in our national playgrounds and makes out a strong case that must arouse public sentiment in their favor.

ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL LAKES IN THE WORLD, by G. E. Mitchell, of the United States Geological Survey, and **THE GLACIER'S WORK IN UTAH'S LOFTY MOUNTAINS**, by the same author, describe some of the remarkable scenic attractions of the great West.

A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Hon. Frank S. Black, former Governor of New York, is one of the best specimens of that forceful and epigrammatic orator's efforts.

MEXICO'S SAD PLIGHT, by G. A. Martin, of El Paso, Tex., argues that President Madero has failed to "make good" and that he will not be able to suppress the revolutionary troubles which have broken out all over Mexico.

Illustrations revealing the beauties and grandeur of the national parks of the United States will appear in profusion, as well as pictures of news events.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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Secretary Knox's Great Peace Mission

He Will Carry to the Central American Republics the Message That Their Prosperity and Progress Are Identical With Our Own

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Heinl is now with Secretary Knox enroute to visit the Republics of Central America and the Caribbean Sea. Our Washington Correspondent recently accompanied Secretary Fisher to Alaska. The latter was the first Secretary of the Interior to visit our rich and yet undeveloped extra-territorial possession. The trip of the Secretary of State will be of equal, or even greater, interest in view of the wide attention that section of the world will command with the opening of the Panama Canal.

ON BOARD U. S. S. "WASHINGTON," AT SEA, FEBRUARY 23D, 1912.

FOR THE second time an American Secretary of State is to intermit his official duties in Washington in order to travel through the Latin-American countries to the south of us, for the promotion of friendly relations and the increase of that better understanding which bases the proverb, "To know is to love." An even greater political significance must attach to Secretary Knox's trip than did to that of his predecessor, for Mr. Root visited only the countries farther to the south, with whom our relations are quite attenuated as compared with our relations with the countries named in Mr. Knox's itinerary. The swiftly approaching date for the opening of the Panama Canal, whence comes the chief reason for our interest in the welfare of the Central American countries, now presses the State Department hard for a definite settlement and a permanent disposition of the vexed Central American political problem, and, though the reports of diplomatic feats to be performed by the Secretary during his trip are undoubted exaggerations, yet it is true that he will play the role of international trouble doctor to the extent of spreading, by his appearance in person, trust in his mild prescription of a careful nursing of resources and, with American assistance and friendship, the enjoyment of a peaceful convalescence for the mending of their financial ills.

Commencing his trip appropriately with a visit to the Panama Canal, the Secretary of State will proceed upon a thorough round of all that territory which we have come to call "the front yard of the canal." Interest during his stay in Central America will undoubtedly center in his visits to Nicaragua and Honduras, for in the loan conventions with those countries which Mr. Knox has placed before

the Senate for ratification lies the keynote of the Knox policy with regard to Central America. Fortunately the Secretary starts upon his journey with a clear and forceful statement of that policy but recently made. Speaking to me before we sailed on this epoch-making trip, the Secretary said,

"The logic of political geography and of strategy and now our tremendous national interest created by the Panama Canal make the safety, the peace and the prosperity of Central America and the zone of the Caribbean of paramount interest to the government of the United States."

And again, in discussing the responsibilities which the Monroe Doctrine places upon us, he said,

"Whatever particular view of the Monroe Doctrine you may choose to emphasize, it appears to me evident that there is one certain deduction from the premises, and that is that the best way to avoid the difficulties occasionally arising out of any responsibility which this doctrine in certain of its aspects may seem to impose is to assist the less fortunate American republics in such a way that those difficulties should not be liable to arise. The most effective way to escape the logical consequences of the Monroe Doctrine is to help them to help themselves. . . . We diminish our responsibility in proportion as we bring about improved conditions. Like an insurance risk, our risk decreases as the conditions to which it pertains are improved.

"I most confidently assert that, under the Monroe Doctrine in its ultimate analysis, the heaviest and most matter-of-fact responsibility that to-day rests upon the United States is that we should respond to the needs still felt by some

(Continued on page 246.)

Vol. CXI

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXIV—No. 2947

February 29, 1912

Price 10 Cents, \$5.00 a Year



A Powerful Political Organization's Notable Feast.

Twenty-sixth Annual Lincoln Day Dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Those at the guest table included President Taft, Otto Bannard, President of the Club (at Mr. Taft's left), former Governor Frank S. Black (at Mr. Taft's right) and former Senator Chauncey M. Depew (standing at right). President Taft made a forcible speech in the course of which he characterized the extremists among his opponents as being not progressives, but "political emotionalists or neurotics." The President was enthusiastically cheered by the large number of guests present.

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EDITORIAL

Wants!

THE WANT advertisements are always interesting. Everybody wants something and everybody likes to know what somebody else wants. There are big wants and little wants, big people and little people.

Nobody gets all that he wants and somebody is always disappointed. The Republican insurgents at Washington became insurgents because they wanted something they didn't get.

Gifford Pinchot wanted to stay in the office that he thought peculiarly fitted his qualifications. He thought the government could not get along without him. President Taft treated him as he would any other insubordinate and dismissed him. He did exactly what President Roosevelt would have done with an insubordinate official; but Pinchot, ordinarily high-minded, intellectual and intelligent, never liked Taft after the President dismissed him. That is human nature, and human nature has its small traits.

The Hon. James A. Garfield wanted to hold over from the Roosevelt administration and retain his Cabinet portfolio under Taft. With commendable wisdom, discretion and independence, President Taft decided to have a Cabinet of his own. It was his administration. He would be held responsible for it and he preferred to select his own advisers. Who could find fault with that? Nobody but Garfield. Once again this was an exhibition of a common human characteristic, and again a small one.

Senator La Follette, eaten up by ambition to be the presidential candidate of his party, thought he was a bigger man than Taft or Roosevelt. Those who attended the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1908 will never forget the attempt of a long-winded, wild-eyed orator, in a speech of interminable length, to thrust La Follette to the front as a presidential candidate. His speech was greeted with hoots, catcalls, and hisses, for, like some other things, it bid fair to run on forever and the heat of the day was oppressive. La Follette wanted publicity; he received contempt. So he conspired with other discontented Senators to stir up an insurrection against the party that had honored him and the President whom the party had chosen.

Governor Osborne, of the neighboring State of Michigan, punctured the La Follette balloon in a few words. Living in a neighboring State, he was able to speak with knowledge of the Wisconsin Senator. He took from the records the facts that established La Follette as a self-seeking demagogue, willing to denounce anybody who would not help him and to favor anybody who would return the favor. The speech of Governor Osborne on the career of La Follette was an exposure such as no other public man has had in re-

cent times. It is not surprising that it made La Follette sick.

All of the ranting office-seekers with the gift of gab who are traveling over the country or talking from their seats in Congress and telling of their deep devotion to the interests of the common people want something. They want either to get an office or to keep an office. They want the dear people to pay them generous salaries. They want to live at the expense of the people, and it is, therefore, their particular business to impress upon the public that they are the saviors of the country, the sterling advocates of eternal justice to the struggling poor, and the everlasting enemies of every man who has made money.

There are other places than the want columns of the newspapers where people can advertise.

World-wide Drift to Republicanism

FOLLOWING, as it does, a few months after the machinery of the republic of Portugal has started in operation, the declaration of a republic in China has surprised the world. When, in November, 1911, the latter was first suggested, the United States as well as Europe laughed at the idea. Yet the men who predicted that this would be the outcome of the revolution in China seem to have known what they were talking about. Changes come quickly these days. Tradition has no rights which anybody in our day appears to respect. New precedents are made while you wait.

Thiers, in 1871, said he accepted the third republic because it would divide Frenchmen less than other forms of government—Bonapartist, Bourbon or Orleanist. For this reason he, an old monarchist, advocated a republic and became its first President. Probably the same is true of the republican idea in China. Almost all of the eighteen provinces of the big empire have, through their leading men, declared for it. Wu Ting-fang, for many years China's minister to the United States, espoused the republican idea when it was first suggested, and this circumstance attracted wide attention in Europe, for he was known there as well as here. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is a British subject and who was the first President of the provisional republic, resided in the United States a year or two ago and was well known here. The thousands of Chinese students who have studied in the United States and the Chinese residents of this country all favor a republic.

There are twenty-six regularly established republics in the world, all except five—Switzerland, France and Portugal and the toy states of Andorra and San Marino—being on the American continent. If China, with her 400,000,000 people—a quarter of those of the whole earth—should establish a permanent republic, the population of the countries with that form of government would be much more than doubled. This would be the largest of the many important events which associated themselves with 1911. A republic in China would be

of the federal form, like the United States, and not be a unified government, like that of France, in which practically all the laws, local and other, are made at the national capital. China's eighteen provinces or states have had some measure of local sway all along, and under a republic could hold about the same relation to the central government at Pekin that New York, California and our other States bear to the executive and Congress at Washington.

Mexico!

LESLIE'S is an illustrated newspaper. It does not deal with unimportant detail. It is a newspaper in the broader and more vital sense that relates to the great public.

It seizes large subjects related to modern development and projects them clearly to the common intelligence. It pictures events of wide interest, while it traces great movements which culminate in events or are their results. In all essential matters of moment, LESLIE'S is in advance.

Pertinent to this statement was the publication in LESLIE'S, on June 29th, 1911, of a graphic and comprehensive article on the Mexican crisis, by G. A. Martin, of El Paso, Tex., entitled "Is Mexico Tottering to Ruin?"

This article was not only a survey of the situation in Mexico at that moment, but a series of logical predictions as to what would follow Madero's assumption of the presidency. So true was it to the facts and the future that it might be republished to-day and be up to date.

LESLIE'S contemporaries, weekly and monthly, have since published articles on Mexico, but they have added nothing essential to the facts and predictions in LESLIE'S.

Another review of the political situation in Mexico, prepared by Mr. Martin exclusively for our columns and giving a startling revelation of volcanic conditions under the Madero regime, will be printed in our next issue.

Crushing Out White Slavery.

THE STRINGENT amendments to New York's white slave law were brought about largely through the determined efforts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As a grand jury foreman two years ago, Mr. Rockefeller first realized the enormity of the white slave traffic, and, seeing that the penalties of the law were not sufficiently severe to check or destroy the infamous trade, he at once devoted himself as a private citizen to securing an amended law which would put an end to it. The two years' campaign has cost Mr. Rockefeller about \$100,000 and much of his valuable time, but the new law works. During 1911 there were more than three times the number of convictions in New York City under the provisions of the amended law than there were in the preceding year. Three defendants received prison sentences ranging from ten to twenty years, and in one very flagrant case



Irresistible Sweep of the Flames.

View of the furious conflagration at its height, utterly uncontrollable and consuming everything in its path.



Thousands Dispossessed by the Fire Fiend.

Crowd of refugees, whose homes were destroyed, camped in the streets with such household goods as they could save.

A \$12,500,000 CONFLAGRATION IN JAPAN.

Thrilling scenes during the recent terrible fire at Osaka, the "Venice of the East," which destroyed over five thousand buildings and rendered over thirty thousand people homeless. Seventy persons were killed or injured. The section ravaged by the flames was densely populated and the buildings were comparatively tall. The disaster caused wild excitement throughout the city and the streets were thronged with frenzied citizens and littered with household effects. The authorities took prompt steps to relieve the sufferers. Osaka has a million inhabitants and is one of the most important manufacturing and commercial cities of Japan. It has been the scene of frequent conflagrations.

Judge Foster added a fine of \$5,000 to a twenty-year sentence. "The increase in the number of indictments and convictions on charges of white slavery by no means indicates that white slavery is on the increase in this city," says District Attorney Whitman, "but rather shows that the small percentage of white slavery existing here is being gradually stamped out. And the new law is an admirable weapon for that purpose." Mr. Rockefeller's part in securing the amendment to the statute, making possible these convictions, is a fine example of what a young man of wealth and social position may do to improve social and moral conditions. Every good citizen is bound to do what he can in this direction, but the obligation is the greater where one has money, ability, leisure or influence.

Help for Starving China.

INTEREST in the military and political movements in the new China must not be allowed to conceal the fact that three millions of her people are right now facing starvation. Scant crops for five years past, work animals eaten last year, business at a standstill, the failure of the Manchu government to keep the rivers dredged and embankments repaired, the "country in the throes of a revolution due in large measure to such conditions"—these are the main causes of an acute famine situation in three districts with a population of seven millions—the Hwai River district in northern Kiangsu and Anhui, and the Wuhu district in the Yang-tse valley and the Hankow district in Hupeh. No harvest can be expected until May and every day conditions become more distressing. Relief must come in rapidly before the end of February or there will be great loss of life.

A famine relief committee, consisting of both foreigners and Chinese of all faiths, has been formed in Shanghai, and President Taft, as president of the American Red Cross, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to lend their aid. America has helped in other Chinese famines, but mainly through the efforts of individuals. Since this is the greatest famine of modern times, it is proposed that every city of the nation as a unit make its appeal and contribution. America is asked for one-fifth of the five million dollars needed to save the Chinese from starvation. The small sum of fifteen dollars will save a whole family from death. Relief will be given without pauperizing. "It is planned," says Dr. E. C. Lobenstine, secretary of the committee in Shanghai, "to give relief only in return for labor on canals and dikes, except in the case of those unable to work. It is not enough to-day to pour rice into the rathole of famine. Competent foreign and Chinese engineers will co-operate in making all such work of permanent value in preventing future floods." Such a conservation policy will doubtless be continued by the new government.

Send your contributions to any foreign mission board, to the Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C., to the committee in your nearest city or to the office of this paper. In any case it will reach China without a penny being wasted in transmission. The return of a large part of the Boxer indemnity made a deep and lasting impression upon China. She has looked upon us as a disinterested friend. The opening of the Panama Canal will bring us closer together in more ways than one. A generous, nation-wide response to the call of her starving millions will demonstrate anew our friendliness to China and will be not without effect on our political and trade relations with the new government.

The Plain Truth.

IT IS not of much interest to know who disclosed the fact that Governor Woodrow Wilson, while getting \$8,000 a year and in the prime of life, asked and was refused a pension by the trustees of the Carnegie pension fund for retired college teachers. The chief point is that Governor Wilson had the sublimated nerve to try and put himself on a pension list designed for worn-out and disabled educators. He didn't get on the teachers' pension list, and the disclosure of the facts has put him off the presidential list forever.

GROCER! People who talk about high prices abuse the middleman. They think the grocer, the butcher and the baker make too much profit. Consider the case of the New York minister who undertook to demonstrate that the popular notion is right by opening a grocery. His first day's trade showed a profit of forty-eight cents. To be sure, he sold at slight advances on "cost"; but he paid no rent—using a room in a benevolent institution—he employed no clerks, no delivery wagon and his motto was, "No trust." Thus he eliminated the principal items of expense inevitable to the regular dealer. If he had to meet all these, his profit would have been changed into a serious loss. Consumers who complain of prices should be reasonable. Live and let live! And give the grocer, the butcher and the baker a chance.

WITLESS! It seems incredible that the stockholders of the bankrupt United States Wireless Telegraph Company, who bought stock at \$30 a share and watched it dwindle to three cents, should deliberately fondle the dog that bit them. Yet reorganization plans are at present being carried out and 33,000 stockholders have been invited to throw good money after bad in an attempt to place this widely advertised concern on a solvent basis. They might better pool their surplus cash in a fund to be used in attempting to locate the \$1,500,000 of their good money that disappeared through the sleight-of-hand performances of C. C. Wilson, a former director of the company. When so many legitimate and safe investments are within reach of those who have savings to put by, why will they continue to swallow the bait, hook and sinker of all the unscrupulous fishermen?

ENGINEERS! Locomotive engineers on Eastern railroads want an increase in wages of twenty-five per cent. We hope they will get it. We wish that every workingman in the United States could have his wages increased by twenty-five per cent.; but it is idle to talk about an increase in wages of the engineers unless the railroads are permitted to increase their rates. When the Interstate Commerce Commission flatly refused to grant an increase, it meant but one thing, and that is that there will be no further increase of wages until the embargo on the railroads is lifted. The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission marked the beginning of a period of depression. Railroad earnings have decreased, dividends have been diminished and a number of railroads have gone into receivers' hands. The locomotive engineers should have made their protest against the action of the commission, as many other railroad employees did. Perhaps it is not too late.

FOLLY! Had a company of innocent people been thrust by force into the icy waters of a river through a hole cut in the ice, the offending parties might have been severely dealt with by the law. But it is just this sort of procedure to which twenty-seven negro men and women of the African

Methodist Church of Brownsville, Pa., voluntarily submitted with the thermometer registering four degrees above zero. Carriages were in waiting and as quickly as the converts came out of the water they were wrapped in blankets and driven to their homes. Such a spectacle is neither humane nor edifying. Our country guarantees religious freedom to all; one may be baptized by sprinkling, pouring or immersion, or baptized not at all. There were times in the history of Christianity when men inflicted bodily injuries upon themselves in the name of Christ, and among heathen peoples this is still done by religious fanatics. Attempts to indulge in such practices in this country to-day would need more than our guarantee of religious liberty in their defense. Is immersion in the cold waters of a frozen stream very different in principle?

NASTY! Vulgar post cards, indecent pictorial weeklies and nasty novels are a trinity of evils denounced by Canon Rawnsley, in the *Hibbet Journal*. "In the last few years," says Dr. Rawnsley, "the organized production and distribution of indecent pictures and immoral books in all languages have immensely increased." His conclusion that the "nasty novel" is the chief degrader of morals is doubtless correct, for, while pictures have their evil suggestion, the type of novel here considered introduces a philosophy of life that undermines all the pure and stable institutions of society. "They glorify lust," says Dr. Rawnsley, "they preach free love, they mock at marriage as a relic of barbarism and appeal to pure animal passion and appetite." The idle class, the half educated, the free lances in morality and religion literally feed upon such literature. The present injury done by these novels is only a slight indication of the damage that will assert itself a generation hence. The full harvest of such sowing will not be gathered the first season. Some free lances assume to think that the attempt to raise moral standards by moral censorship is a false hope. But moral standards will never be elevated if the publication of disgusting and degrading literature is allowed to go on unchecked. The education of the public taste must not be neglected, but the surest and quickest method of all is for the law to move at once against the publishers and distributors of such literature.

Whom Do You Want For President?

Over a million persons read Leslie's each week. Just at this time, when interest in the presidential campaign is approaching a white heat, it will be interesting to obtain the choice for president of Leslie's vast army of readers.

On page 240 is printed a coupon, which the publishers will be pleased to have filled out and forwarded to the "Election Contest Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York."

Votes should be sent in at once. The results will be carefully compiled and announced in an early issue.

What the Parisians Are Wearing



Salon of a Fashionable Parisian Modiste.

Models wearing gowns which sound a new note in Spring fashion.



The Semi-fluffy Skirt

Is gradually replacing the extreme hobble.



A Chic Hat for Spring Wear.

Black Milan straw with light gray ostrich feathers.



Gown in Silk and Lace.

Large black hat, caught upon right, with a bunch of white gaura.



Lavender Silk Empire Gown.

A quaint effect achieved in the skirt drapery and the bow of belt made of same material as gown.



Durbar Turban.

This bizarre head covering of brick red relieved with white is becoming to certain types.



Parisian Models Ready for a Morning Promenade.

The lace-trimmed chiffon color on the gown at the right is being worn on cloth costumes for the street. Feather trimmed hats are in high favor.



Velvet Box Princess Gown.

The corsetless figure is now the vogue. The hat in this illustration indicates a popular style for Spring.

The Chance a Man or Woman Has to Marry

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD.



JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD.

The young American who is the "coming man" as a writer of fiction.

THERE is no doubt that the most important problem which faces the average girl or woman is that of marriage. It must be conceded that man, even though he be of gorilla-like ugliness, has a tremendous advantage over the opposite sex in the matter of securing a life partner. While he, on the one side, stands upon a Gibraltar of certainty, the woman has more or less of a fight to achieve the goal of marital life. She is handicapped from the beginning by several conditions which might quite fittingly have been reversed by nature. In the first place, there has always been, and probably always will be, a preponderance of females, and, in addition to this, statistics covering a period of a half century show that throughout the English-speaking race there is a far greater tendency to remain single among men than among women. And this difference between what might be called the supply and demand of the sexes is constantly growing greater. In other words, in spite of the increasing tendency of women to become self-supporting, the girl who was born in 1812 had approximately a thirty per cent. greater chance of securing an eligible husband than the girl who has attained a marriageable age in this year of 1912. In the days of a century and a half ago, the gentler sex held the whiphand. There was then, from all that we can discover, no lack of what Micawber has called "marriageable lumber."

What has brought about the difference in conditions since then is largely a matter of conjecture, but in all probability education has been the greatest factor. Statistics of progress point out many curious facts, and chief among these is that while men have, according to statistics, done but little to increase the percentage of their "batting average" in the matter of education, the mental development of the opposite sex has been of astounding proportions. While the girl of seventy-five or a hundred years ago had little difficulty in finding about her many young men who could be classed as eligible in her particular case, it is a far more perplexing problem that a young woman faces to-day. It is particularly in the smaller towns and cities of the country that the girl or woman of 1912 face this problem in its most unpleasant form, for it is chiefly there that unnumbered thousands of attractive and refined young women, who prefer matrimony to a single life and who are held within environments from which they cannot, like a man, remove themselves at will, look about them in vain for good marriageable material in the other sex. On the other hand, statistics show that the city girl has fully a twenty per cent. advantage over her small town and small city cousin.

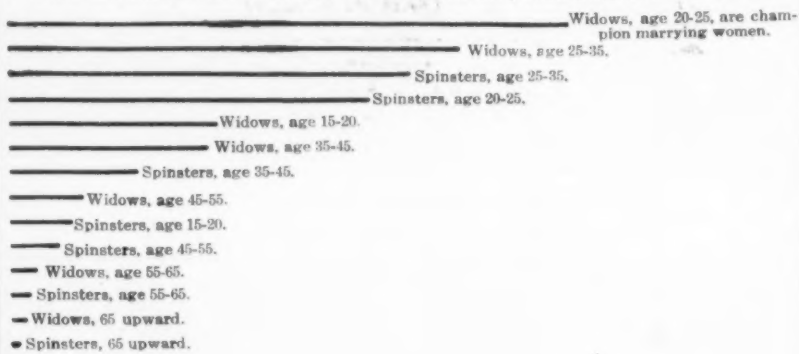
In view of this feminine problem of getting married, it is the writer's purpose to call the attention of his feminine readers to a number of little known and unusual facts which may be of some value as well as interest. Every problem deserves a careful analysis by those whom it most deeply concerns, and no problem is without its solution. Cold statistics tell the story and offer a key that is worthy of trial. While these statistics cannot be taken from any single year, they collectively go to show that a vast amount of what might be called "home-seeking energy" is misdirected and wasted by our present generation of girls and unmarried women. It seems like a slap in the face of romance and sentiment to bring the matter of husband-getting down to a basis of mathematical calculation, and yet that is the one solution which the statistics of the two English-speaking races offer to those hundreds of thousands who, generously fitted by nature and desire to be home lovers and the mothers of children, find themselves left behind in what Queen Victoria once said was the "sweetest, purest and holiest game in all life"—the getting of a husband.

For instance, an approximation of statistics covering a period of a number of years show that one young man ranging anywhere in age from twenty-five to thirty-five years is worth to a woman—as a marrying man—fifty younger men whose ages range from fifteen to nineteen years. In other words, if this girl possessed fifty-one male acquaintances, all of them nineteen years of age or under, with the exception of one older man, the one is worth as much to her as a marriageable possibility as the other fifty combined. These same statistics show that a bachelor ranging from twenty-five to thirty-five years is worth three

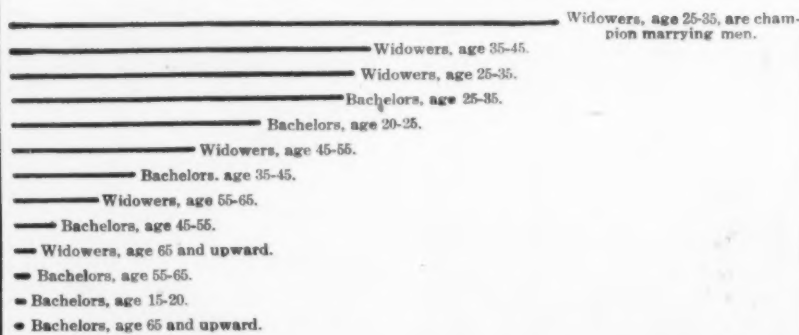
times as much to a woman—as a marrying man—as a bachelor between the ages of thirty-four and forty-two.

Before going on with those figures which point out the ages at which man is most filled with the home-making instincts, it is important to show those ages at which a girl or woman is most attractive to a man and at which her chances of securing a husband are greatest. It will undoubtedly be considered a surprising fact that only one girl in about seventy marries between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years. A still more surprising fact is that she has not attained her year of greatest advantage between the ages of twenty and twenty-four, during which period one unmarried woman in about every thirteen secures a husband. It is quite popularly believed that the girl who reaches the age of twenty-five without marrying is seriously handicapped by her younger sisters and that her great opportunities for securing a husband have passed. In spite of this wide belief, however, women between the ages of twenty-five and thirty hold their greatest fascination for men, and during this period of their lives one out of every eight finds her goal of happiness in married life.

THE CHANCES OF WOMEN IN MARRIAGE, ACCORDING TO AGE.



WHEN MEN ARE LIKELY TO MARRY.



The value of this information cannot be over-estimated, as it shows that the years between twenty-five and thirty are ones of golden opportunity—years in which, if she has not been previously successful, a woman should exert to her utmost her home-achieving energies. For the age of thirty marks the Rubicon. When she has passed that, and for the five years that

follow, she has but one chance in twenty-three—an average that is carried fairly well through the years from thirty-five to forty, during which one woman in twenty-eight marries. From this point figures are relentless and tell her with almost cool directness that her chances are practically gone. For from forty to forty-five only about one spinster in about fifty marries, from forty-five to fifty-five one in one hundred and ten, from fifty-five to sixty-five one in three hundred and sixty-five.

In summing up these facts, the best advice that can be given to young women between the ages of twenty and thirty is, "Make hay while the sun shines." Don't frivol with young men not likely to marry, for these are years of opportunity that will never come again. For during these years time expended upon young men of twenty or younger is practically wasted, as one unmarried man between the ages of twenty and twenty-four is worth as a marriageable "chance" just thirty-six men of twenty or under. In men between twenty-five and thirty-five, however, lies the greatest hope of achieving married happiness; for the man anywhere between those ages is just about twice as likely to take a wife as the man between

twenty and twenty-four, while the bachelor between thirty-five and forty-five is less than one-fourth as valuable. From forty-five to fifty-five he is only one-sixth of a chance as compared with a man of from twenty to twenty-four. Between the ages of from fifty-five to sixty-five he falls to about one-twentieth.

The value of these comparative statements as to the respective value of bachelors at different ages is apparent, and the information may be regarded both as a warning and as a guide. For a regrettably large number of men, especially young ones who are really almost worthless as marrying men, not infrequently mislead the young woman who wishes to marry, owing to an entirely fallacious opinion aroused in the woman's mind as to the value or "sincerity" of the bachelor who is occupying her time. Many thousands of women lose their chance of marriage during the very best and most attractive periods of their lives, owing to this mistaken direction of their energies toward men who are practically of very small value as possible husbands. While these so-called misdirected energies may result in congenial companions and many fleeting pleasures, the price to be paid by the woman whose ambition lies in the achievement of a home is one that only too frequently is never wiped from the slate.

In the above comparisons of the relative value of marriageable men and women at various ages, those figures relating to widows and widowers have purposely been omitted. For be it known, astonishing as it may seem, that widows are the champion marrying women of the English-speaking races, and widowers are the champion marrying men. In spite of the fact that both widows and widowers have already had one or more life partners each, they almost hopelessly handicap the bachelors and spinsters in an even race. The widow between the age of twenty and twenty-five has an advantage of fully thirty per cent. over the spinster of the same age. In other words, if one hundred widows and one hundred spinsters of that age set out to marry, six widows would find husbands to every four of the spinsters. Even between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, the widows are still more successful marrying women than the spinsters of any age, and this advantage continues without exception through the years, the largest advantage being between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, when the widow has an advantage of fully forty per cent. over the spinster of the same age. It is not only of interest, but of considerable value to those who wish to take advantage of these practical hints and figures to find that the majority of widows turn once again to the bachelors, and that the majority of widowers find their second loves among those who have not been previously married.

In view of this fact, a marriageable young woman may find it to her advantage to know that, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, a widower is just about fifty per cent. more valuable as a marriageable proposition than a bachelor of the same age. Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five his value increases ten per cent. more, while between thirty-five and forty-five one widower is equal to three bachelors of the same age. Between forty-five and fifty-five he is worth approximately five bachelors. The widower between twenty-five and thirty-five is the greatest marrying man on earth.

While the widow is not numerous enough to seriously threaten the chance of the spinster, it is quite interesting to note that, up to a certain age, both spinsters and widows go after the man who has never

(Continued on page 246.)

Notable Articles by a Gifted Writer.

Once more there has appeared a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of American literature. Although he is only thirty-three years old and but a few years have passed since he made his debut as an author, James Oliver Curwood, of Detroit, Michigan, has won a nation-wide reputation as a writer of fiction. Many of his stories have been printed in the leading monthlies and weeklies, including *LESLIE'S*, and they have made a deep and favorable impression on the reading public.

Mr. Curwood has already published several "best seller" books, and one of the most prominent publishing firms in New York is soon to issue two new volumes written by him. Mr. Curwood is generally recognized as "the coming man" in American fiction. His stories have remarkable virility and dramatic power. Their scenes are, for the most part, laid in the vast wilderness of arctic British America, with which region Mr. Curwood is thoroughly familiar, as he was for years an exploration writer for the Canadian Government.

LESLIE'S has secured from Mr. Curwood a number of his best stories, which are to appear in future issues of this paper. Mr. Curwood has also undertaken to prepare for *LESLIE'S* a series of descriptive sketches dealing with various phases of life in the wilderness. No man is so well fitted by gift and experience to impart to the world a vivid and accurate idea of what is being thought, said and done among the hardy, rude and primitive people in the remote northland. His notable contributions will be perused with intense interest by all of *LESLIE'S* readers. Here are the titles of those already in hand:

- Fish Hooks for Wives.
- A Census in the Wilderness.
- A Wilderness Barbecue.
- When Fate Plays its Hand.
- A Florence Nightingale of the Wilderness.

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Russia in the Grip of Winter

By REV. DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union.



Laplanders Defiant of Cold.

Happy Lapp family who live in a tent of reindeer skins during the long, cold Russian winter, with the temperature often 50 or 60 degrees below zero.

The Frosty Fetters of the Waters Shattered.

Impressive break-up of the ice on the River Neva at St. Petersburg during a mild spell in April. Until the commander of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul declares the Neva open and has taken the first goblet of water to the Czar, no boat is allowed to cross the river.



A Fast Team in Russian Lapland.

Reindeer make swift and sure-footed coursers and they also provide milk, meat, clothing and tent material to their owners.



When the Dreary Cold is Ended.

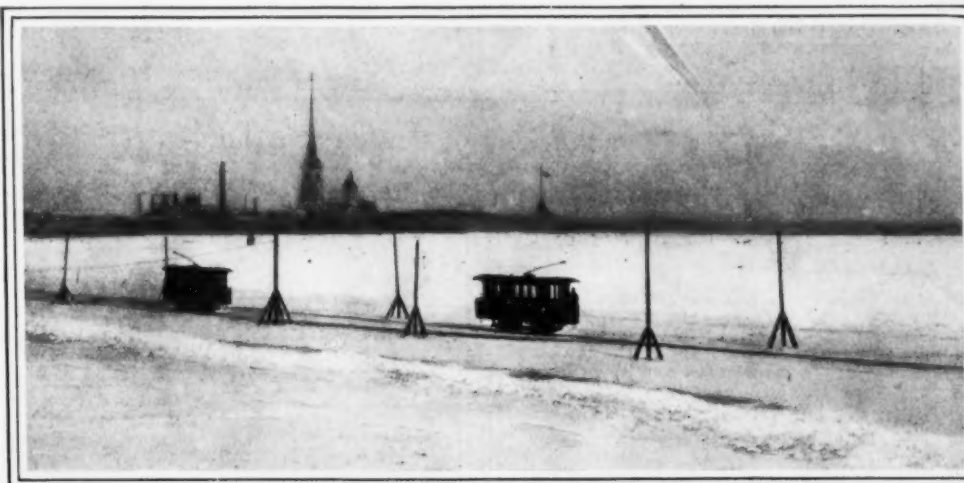
Russian family of the peasant class, after seven long months of very severe winter weather, enjoying the sunshine on an early Spring day.

RUSSIA is emphatically "The Father of the Ice," for from early October until late April, and even into May, Jack Frost gets in his work and an "eager and a nipping air" blows shrill across the great plains. In October last I found Riga and St. Petersburg under a white pall of snow, though a few hundred miles to the south winter did not set in until some three months later.

In midwinter the streets of St. Petersburg are bitterly cold, and furs and heavy gloves and ear laps and even nose guards are necessary to keep the breath of life in the traveler. Children are kept in the house and are not allowed to go to school or church. The poor people who are obliged to be on the street often suffer horribly. The droshky drivers are especially to be pitied, for, in spite of their enormously heavy padded coats, which they wear winter and summer, the cold must pierce to their very marrows as they sit for hours on their cabs waiting for a "fare" or face the cold blasts as they cross the Neva on the ice in going from one part of the city to the other. Even late in March I have crossed the great river on the ice bridge when the wind has been so keen and strong it would almost seem to blow the driver off his perch and the passengers out of the sleigh.

The droshky driver, however, is not without friends, and either the city or benevolent individuals set great iron braziers at the street corners, in which huge fires of wood are kept burning through the night, where the poor coachmen and other wayfarers may warm their benumbed hands. Sometimes, too, snow houses are built in the open squares, where the coachmen can be sheltered on tempestuous nights.

There are many compensations for the wintry weather which is the normal condition of northern Russia during seven months of the year. The houses are warm and cozy, often steam heated, while great coal fires blaze on the hearth. Out of doors the richer classes are protected by such heavy furs that even



A Railroad Built on the Ice.

Trolley cars running on the frozen Neva. The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the distance, with the tall spire, stands within the fortress of the same name.

fifty degrees below zero has no terrors for them. Sleigh rides are then in order, and tobogganing and skiing and ice carnivals of all sorts.

One sport that seems to be enjoyed by high and low alike is to drive to one of the many islands of the Neva. At the end of the route, where the snow is deep, by a sudden and too sharp turn the sleigh is tipped over, and all its occupants sprawl in the deep snow, out of which they come floundering, chasing one another and throwing the fluffy flakes in great handfuls into each other's faces. When this sport has been enjoyed long enough and the blood of the merry-makers tingles in their veins, they get into the sleighs and drive home again. I have seen half a dozen sleighs, one after another, thus spill their passengers into the snow at the turn of the road. Yet no one is hurt.

For fully six months in the year the Neva River is frozen over. Then the tracks for the trolley cars are laid on the ice, the pontoon bridges are taken up and the natural ice bridge is substituted. One of the most interesting features of St. Petersburg is the ice market held on the Neva just before Christmas. Then oxen, sheep and pigs by the thousand are piled

up in great mounds—all, of course, frozen as stiff as the surface of the river. The butcher attacks them with axe and saw, and cuts them into large sections crosswise, for the flesh is as solid as the bones, and the customers carry away the great transverse sections to their ice cellars.

The Neva, indeed, plays a large part in the winter as well as the summer life of St. Petersburg. The blessing of the waters on the festival of the Epiphany is a great event for the city. A gorgeous shrine is built on the ice, covered with gilt and surrounded by small pine trees imbedded in the snow. A hole is cut in the ice, and to this comes a procession of splendidly robed priests and bishops, with the Czar himself at the head. The water is blessed with imposing ceremonies, the evil spirits are driven out of it, and then the water, being rendered holy by the blessing in the estimation of the people, is sprinkled far and wide, while others rush to the hole to get goblets and pitchers of the sacred water before it is again contaminated. It is said that mothers, in their religious ecstasy, sometimes plunge their babies in the icy water; but I have never seen this.

Again, about the middle of April, the Neva becomes once more the center of attraction for Petersburgers. Then the trolley tracks are removed and the people watch anxiously for the breaking up of the ice. As soon as the floating cakes are separated widely enough for a boat to thread its way between them, the commander of the magnificent fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul puts across in his steam launch, and hastens to the Czar with a goblet of water from the open river, and tells him that once more the stream is free for navigation. In olden times the Emperor drank the water and returned the goblet full of gold; but it is said that the goblet showed a tendency to grow larger and larger, so that at last he wisely compromised on a fixed payment.

(Continued on page 245.)

Wedding Customs and Scenes in Various Lands



Marriage Among Modern Nomads.

Two American gypsies united in matrimony in a wayside camp.



Bridal Procession in Palestine.

Bride riding on a donkey and an attendant carrying her treasure box on his head.



Literally Tying the Knot.

Priest at a Cingalese wedding (in Ceylon) fastening the thumbs of a happy pair together.



The Primitive Way of Getting Married.

Carrying off a willing bride by "force" in Abyssinia.



Newlyweds in Hindustan.

Bride and groom attired in their best and sitting in state under a canopy.



A Honeymoon Trip in China.

Young wife traveling to her new home on a donkey led by the bridegroom. War and famine have not stopped weddings in the new republic.



The Waterway to Happiness.

Norwegian wedding party going to church in boats. A flag is displayed and music played. The bride wears an ornamental headdress.

PHOTOS BROWN BUDY

Attractive Brides of the Season



Mrs. King Smith,
Formerly Miss Grace Brewster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Demarest B. Brewster, of New York.



Mrs. Douglas Gorman,
Formerly Miss Gwendolyn Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Nash, of Rye, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga.



Mrs. Ralph Nesmith,
Formerly Miss E. Hedges, daughter of Mrs. A. McHatton Hedges, of Brooklyn, N. Y.



Mrs. Monson Morris,
Formerly Miss Bessie Sloan, daughter of Mrs. Nelson Henry, of New York.



Mrs. C. Allan Hudson,
Formerly Miss Eleanor Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brown, of New York.



Mrs. Hunter Eckert,
Formerly Miss Agnes Wilson, daughter of John C. Wilson, of New York.



Mrs. Henry S. Appleton,
Formerly Miss Cecile Bacot, daughter of the late Frank V. Bacot, of New York.

The Girl That Goes Wrong

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

EDITOR'S NOTE: Among the legion of letters received by the editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY apropos of Mr. Kauffman's series of stories and articles, "The Girl That Goes Wrong," was one that offered a direct challenge to LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It came from Los Angeles, Cal., and the challenge ran, in part, as follows:

You are, professedly, making war on the White Slave traffic. In an editorial, you fling this question at your readers: "What Are You Going To Do About It?" . . . You think you are sincere; Mr. Kauffman probably thinks he is sincere. Now, I have not made a study of this traffic, but as a once earnest W. C. T. U. worker, and as the mother of sons and a daughter, I have pondered it deeply—for if one lives at all and observes at all, one is obliged to consider it—and from my observation and consideration, I long ago learned that no one who ever touches the subject really cuts to the heart of the social cancer. Those who attempt the subject merely trim around the edges. Do you, professedly writing against White Slavery, dare to do more?

The writer then goes on to declare that this traffic is subject to the law of supply and demand; that the debased men who furnish the demand are thus responsible for the resulting supply, and that it is the plain duty of society to suppress such men. "For whom," she asks, "are those innocent girls entrapped?" And she answers, "For men who work beside you, men you deal with, men you take into your homes and introduce into the homes of others—the homes you so hysterically implore us to keep pure."

In this correspondent's opinion, such men are to be found everywhere. She declares that even the pulpit and judicial bench are not exempt. She charges former municipal authorities of Los Angeles with directly profiting from the white slave traffic, and says that public men of that city defended the traffic as a necessary evil. She refers to cases of horrible crime in which the criminals were men "of more than ordinary intelligence, education and culture." She insists that modern children are, through various sources, given too early a full and a perverted knowledge of such things. "Every woman," she thinks, "should be an expert shot and go armed." Our correspondent concludes, "Do you dare to attack this real state of affairs? No one ever has dared. No one ever

will until the human female develops—as God grant she ultimately will—physically, mentally and spiritually, and assumes control and protection of herself!"

We venture to think that our correspondent has mistaken the temper in which we began the present crusade. Her assumption to the contrary notwithstanding, LESLIE'S is determined to find the truth and to present it—cleanly if may be; in any case, fearlessly. Other writers are to follow Mr. Kauffman upon this subject in our columns, presenting their own views of it; but we forwarded to Mr. Kauffman, who was then in England, the Los Angeles letter. Mr. Kauffman replied as follows:

Of course I dare. I know that you do not wholly agree with me in my opinion that poverty is the chief cause of this evil; but I also know from my association with you that you would not want me to write anything but the truth as I see it. In the matter of sex-education, your correspondent really supports my thesis: our children are either kept in dangerous ignorance, or else are turned loose to receive perverted instruction from polluted sources—a point of view already held by many authorities including President-Emeritus Eliot of Harvard and Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clarke University, in his newly-published "Educational Problems." In the matter of women going armed and executing their betrayers, I am forced to disagree with your correspondent, because I disbelieve in capital punishment as administered by the law and because I believe that no crime against an individual merits death and that only the greatest crimes against society merit it. In the matter most prominently advanced, however—I. e., in the theory that White Slavery is due to a demand on the part of certain men—I am in accord with your correspondent in just this far: that low wages and the high cost of living prevent many men from marriage and deliver many women into their clutches, and that there are other men, as there are other women, rich or poor, married or unmarried, that, because of education and environment, are shaped for the violation of the present ordained ethical code. As you know, my contributions to LESLIE'S upon this general subject are to run to the number of thirty-two. It has been all along my intention to consider in them the men that your Los Angeles correspondent refers to. I have already considered the women; I now propose to take up the men in the five contributions immediately following.

The five installments that Mr. Kauffman thus refers to have been received from him, and their publication begins with that in the present number. They will be entitled:

Wolves in the Fold.
The Girl Without a Mother.
The Man That Traveled.

The Man That Was a Cad.
The Man That Was Kind.

Wolves in the Fold

SUCH a series of stories and articles as this that we have called "The Girl That Goes Wrong" is not easy to write. One deals with a subject hitherto pretty generally forbidden. There is no precedent. On the one hand, the man that attempts it does not wish unnecessarily to offend; on the other, he must tell the truth.

Well, to figure himself a navigator, he now finds his craft approaching the hardest knot in his course. To steer over that knot in strict accord with the sailing orders that he has set himself, he has, first of all, to explain why he has laid this portion of the course among these particular shoals. He owes that to himself as well as to you.

Will you, then, be good enough to pardon him if he talks, for a few paragraphs, entirely about his personal opinions—and to remember that those opinions are now set forth without prejudice to your own and without prejudice to the opinions of the editorial staff of the publication in which these words now appear?

In the investigations that led to this series of stories and articles and to the novel that preceded them, I came across cases where the original seduction was the result of deliberate fault upon the part of men whose professions were essentially professions of trust, whose means of livelihood—to which they had been carefully educated in professional schools—were the training of the young mind or the care of the sick body or even, sometimes, of the sick soul. These particular men—these exceptions—had, I found, systematically and calculatedly taken advantage of the opportunities that their professional positions provided for the debauching of persons committed to their care.

Case. Not the majority. Perhaps not even many. But enough to shock. Enough to startle. And recurring, here and there, with a persistency at least sufficient to make it clear to me that no writer who undertakes such a series as this one will have done his full duty until, braving the class-conscious resentment of whatever profession happens to be the galled jade that winces, he has said to those readers who have been forbearing enough to follow him so far:

"If you want the lives that are in your keeping to conform to the present accepted standard of morality, then watch—and never stop watching—the persons to whom you intrust the moral, physical and intellectual training of those lives."

I wanted to say that some time ago, but I hesitated. I was not sure that this result of my researches was not extraordinary. If I knew of wolves in the fold, I knew also of neurotics that lay in wait for their spiritual directors, of tainted girls that tempted their teachers, of women that entrap their physicians. Perhaps, frequently as I had seemed to come across them, my cases were exceptional. I wanted confirmation from another investigator.

Now that confirmation has been offered. In his article in LESLIE'S for the first of June, 1911, Anthony Comstock, who has had thirty-nine years of experience as a post-office inspector and an officer of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, gives this awaited confirmation. I repeat, condensed, three cases which he cites:

"A professor of languages . . . was arrested and convicted, while teaching in four different institutions of learning in New York City (three of which were female seminaries). . . . He would pick up handsome boys around the Y. M. C. A. and Cooper Institute. . . . In another instance . . . an eminent

physician was apprehended and sentenced . . . to two years at hard labor in Sing Sing prison. In still another instance, a letter written on the official paper of one of the great universities of our day was detected in the possession of a former rector of an Episcopal church in New Jersey. . . . The writer of that letter . . . had been for ten years in the employ of the university and . . . had been corrupting its students."

Now, I am aware that there are not a few persons in positions of what I may call sociological authority that disapprove of some of Mr. Comstock's sweeping methods. I do. I consider that his zeal often carries him beyond all reason, and, if I am to quote him at all, I must, for honesty's sake, say that I believe him to be wholly unfitted for the censorship of genuine art, whether literary or pictorial. But all that is open to discussion. What is not open to discussion is the positive good that has been done by this agent-in-chief of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. No man may account lightly the amount of experience that Mr. Comstock has had, and no just man will condemn the flagrant errors and grievous wrongs against art that Mr. Comstock may have committed without at the same time personally praising Mr. Comstock for his splendid work in the destruction of tons of illiterate and grotesque obscenity and for the cold light that he has thus thrown upon things as they are. When, at all events, he cites cases, he speaks out of an experience different, it is true, from mine, but also far longer. He gives me my secondary foundation for what I have now to say.

Bernard Shaw, according to Edwin Bjorkman, who is one of Shaw's ablest critics, considers that "the fault with physicians now is that they are regarded as prophets, while they are mere men, just like you and me in their limitations and weaknesses. As individuals they may be the sweetest and sanest of men—for, as Shaw so aptly puts it, 'the true doctor is inspired by a hatred of ill health and by a divine im-

patience of any waste of vital forces.' But 'private medical practice is governed by supply and demand. . . . Until it (i. e., the medical profession) becomes a body of men trained and paid by the country to keep the country in health, it will remain what it is at present.'"

In a slightly different way, the same thing is true of teachers, particularly of teachers in private schools where young girls and boys form the bulk of the pupils. There are few things finer than the men and women that really give their whole existences to the elimination of disease and the sensible training of the young. The martyrs of medicine are not only those who die on the firing line of science, losing their lives in the pestilential jungle or the plague-stricken city; the list of them includes many a silent and obscure practitioner that gives so freely of his own health and knowledge as to lessen his vitality and rob himself of his actual necessities. In like manner, the great army of educators is largely composed of brave, self-sacrificing, under-paid souls. There are rogues in all trades, and in all trades fools (at least until recently a prominent woman's college, though it had no objection to the Jew-baiting "Merchant of Venice," omitted "Othello" from its English course, because "Othello" taught marriage between black and white!); but, in the best of trades, men and women are only men and women; they are all largely the creatures of their environment, and there is surely nothing baser than that physician or that teacher—in school, college, pulpit or the printed page—who betrays his trust.

Here are two cases in point. In each I change, of course, names, dates and places; and each, equally of course, is but one of several instances, any of which might quite as well be cited.

We shall call the doctor Sylvester—because that is not his name. Dr. Sylvester practiced in a seashore summer resort, and we shall call this resort Atlantic City—because that was not the place of his practice. A girl that I came across told me this story about the doctor:

"One summer when I was at Atlantic City I sprained my ankle while in bathing. I was at the resort with my father and mother. We were stopping at one of the best hotels at the time. I had been conventionally brought up and I am sure that there was nothing in my bearing or talk to warrant the assumption that I was not a good girl. Indeed, there was nothing in my mind that was really evil. My parents were very strict with me, and I wanted what girls call 'a good time,' but I had a quite genuine horror of wrongdoing."

"Well, as I say, I sprained my ankle. We came from Richmond, Va., and knew nobody in Atlantic City, so I was sent to a doctor that was recommended as one of the ablest and most respectable in the place. This was Dr. Sylvester. I drove there from the beach with my mother. The doctor was kind and impressed me as a very pleasant man. He treated me—there was, of course, very little treatment needed—and the sprain soon healed."

"Not long after this I met Dr. Sylvester on the beach and we went into the surf together. After that we often bathed at the same time. It was usually the morning; but one day he asked me to wait till the afternoon. He said he would be busy until five o'clock, and I agreed to wait. You see, he had always been very nice and respectful and I liked his company, without any thought of harm."

(Continued on page 244.)

How to Obtain Back Numbers

Mr. Kauffman's soul-stirring stories are to be the main feature of LESLIE'S for several months to come. Those wanting back numbers may obtain them as long as the limited supply lasts by forwarding ten cents in coin or stamps for each copy desired. Address—LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following stories have appeared:

"The Perils of White Slavery."	March 23d
"The Girl That Wanted Ermine."	March 30th
"The Girl That Was Hungry."	April 27th
"The Girl That Wasn't Told."	May 11th
"The Girl That Studied Art."	May 25th
"The Girl That Was Romantic."	June 8th
"The Girl That Was Weak."	June 22d
"The Girl That Went to Sea."	July 6th
"The Girl That Was Bad."	July 13th
"The Woman That Succeeded."	Aug. 3d
"The Woman That Is Bohemian."	Aug. 17th
"The Woman That Served."	Aug. 31st
"The Girl That Was Poor."	Sept. 14th
"The Father That Was Careful."	Sept. 23rd
"A Case of Retrogression."	Oct. 12th
"The Girl That Killed."	Oct. 26th
"The House of Silence."	Nov. 9th
"The Girl That Was Cursed."	Nov. 30th
"Those Things Which We Ought to Have Done."	Dec. 14th
"The Girl That Was Engaged."	Dec. 28th
"Brands from the Burning."	Jan. 18th
"The Power of the Press."	Feb. 1st
"The Slave with the Sword."	Feb. 15th

Through the Opera Glass

By HARRIET QUIMBY



Weber-Fields Jubilee.

Fay Templeton and Lew Fields in the burlesque on "Buntz Pulls the Strings" at the Broadway Theater.

Players' Picnic After Matinee Audiences Leave.

Hawaiian feast given on the stage of the Maxine Elliott Theater by the Hawaiian members of "The Bird of Paradise" company to the other players. A number of critics of the drama were present.



Florence Hinkle.

Soprano soloist of the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto and Theodore Thomas Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.



"Officer 666" at the Astor Theater.

Wallace Eddinger, Francis D. McGinn and George Nash, three principal players in the dramatical farce which has made a hit with New York audiences.

WE'VE seen them all before and we have seen them all again. The Weber and Fields "reunion jubilee," which opened at the Broadway in "Hokey Pokey" and "Buntz Bulls and Strings," was the event of the season in theatrical circles. The discord that separated these two remarkably popular comedians appears to have been forgotten. I hope it is forever. It is a good trait of humanity that what makes other people happy makes all of us happier—at least in some degree.

The rush to join in the applause over the Weber-Fields reunion was phenomenal. Magnificent floral tributes were piled up in the foyer, and clusters of roses intertwined with smilax and other green things decorated the boxes and the wings. There was an atmosphere about the whole thing that reminded one of a wedding festival. And then the crowd! Joyous, jubilant, exuberant, exclamatory—a crowd so big that it couldn't all get in before the time had come to run up the curtain. I have seldom seen the like.

For once no claquer was in evidence. It was not needed. The applause was generous, spontaneous, impartial and everywhere. It began when the curtain went up. It did not stop when the curtain went down. It burst into a roar when the first of the old Weber-Fields company appeared, in the person of Frankie Bailey. She was not looking a day older and was as proud of her figure as ever and as generous in showing it in a tight-fitting suit of yellow. There was no lack of dressing and undressing. The materials were expensive, but the girls in the chorus didn't need very much of them.

The old favorites of the old company came in one after the other—John T. Kelly, rotund; Lillian Russell, resplendent; Fay Templeton, immense; Bessie Clayton, picturesque—and all the rest, including William Collier (who might speak a little louder), George Beban, Helena Collier Garrick, Charles Mitchel, Ada Lewis, besides a lot more that really ought to have special mention, for everybody on this delightful occasion was a little or a big star with more or less of a twinkle.

But when Weber and Fields appeared, joy was unconfined. When they shook hands on the stage, the roar filled the house and made the roof tremble. I am not going to speak of the performance—I don't need to. It was simply Weber and Fields, in the same old suits, natural as ever, rippling with fun, choking, slamming and kicking each other with all the rough and boisterous freedom that friendship in the Bowery is supposed to give.

The real striking surprise of the first evening came when, without notice or announcement to the audience or to the players, David Warfield, in his famous Yiddish character, waddled out upon the stage. The performance stopped abruptly. Weber

and Fields, Lillian Russell and William Collier all lost their voices, but Warfield did not. He threw his arms about the shoulders of his old friends, and, in the dialect of his character, expressed his joy that they were acting once more together and his hope that separation would never occur again.

The audience recognized Warfield in his disguise, enjoyed the obvious disconcerting of the actors on the stage and yelled itself hoarse. Warfield tried to escape once or twice, but Weber and Fields chased after him and led him back to the stage again and again, while the audience continued its uproarious manifestations. David Belasco, who had ventured to accompany his bright and particular star, was also



Alice Lloyd.

The prima donna starring in "Little Miss Fix-it."

lugged out from behind the wings that he might bow to the recognition of the clamor of a hilarious and vociferous crowd.

It will be a long time before New York will witness such a scene in any theater. It was a joy performance, unrestrained, unrestricted and unlicensed to the last degree. Everybody liked it. Everybody was happy. Even Weber and Fields seemed to be bewildered by their wonderful greeting.

Many of us have outgrown a taste for the rough and tumble variety of acting that made Weber and Fields famous. Few of us would tolerate their kind of comedy from other players; but whatever foolishness this twain is guilty of on the stage strikes us as being hilariously funny. I wonder if it would if we did not know and like the comedians. However that may be, there is no doubt about the success of the jubilee reunion. If Broadway audiences have outgrown the "Hokey Pokey" kind of entertainment, this audience did not show it.

MARIE CAHILL, AT THE LIBERTY THEATER.

One of the jolliest and most tuneful musical comedies produced this season is "The Opera Ball," an adaptation from the German of Victor Leon and H. Van Walberg. With the exception of "The Quaker Girl," it is the only musical entertainment here of the light comedy variety that one can sit through without having many moments of boredom. Marie Cahill is the bright particular star of "The Opera Ball"—which fact may account for the success of the comedy part of the adaptation. There is only one Marie Cahill. Because of the lack of a suitable vehicle for her, there has not been any Marie Cahill for the public since the revival of "Pinafore." We are pleased, therefore, that we have now the combined attraction not only of good music, several catchy songs and a funny plot, but also a good star to keep the entertainment going. Miss Cahill plays the role of a widow with a propensity for flirting, and, as widows have been known to do before, she succeeds in mixing up in a delightful tangle the domestic affairs of her friends. The plot of the story depends upon the faith that two young wives have in the fidelity of their rather skittish young husbands. The widow suggests that anonymous notes be written the husbands, inviting them to a mask ball, each to meet an ardent feminine admirer. The wives write the notes, and the husbands, as may be expected, fall from grace. The wives, wearing dominos and masks, meet their husbands at the ball and all goes merrily until the denouement. It is good farce all through and especially well acted. Harry Fairleigh, George Lydecker, Olive Ulrich and Alice Gentle are to be commended for their satisfactory work. Harry Connor shares honor with Miss Cahill.

(Continued on page 245.)

3,000,000 Chinese Threatened

Tremendous Floods Ruined the Crops and Caused

BY GEORGE MOOSER.



A Vast Tract Submerged.

A glimpse of the mighty flood which ruined the crops and caused the terrible famine.



Doomed Habitations of the Humble.

Types of the tens of thousands of wretched homes destroyed by the raging waters.



Hard Faced Humans.
Trees that were stripped of bark which was eaten by starving people.



Homeless Family on the Trail for Help.

Halting by the wayside while the woman bound up her bleeding feet.



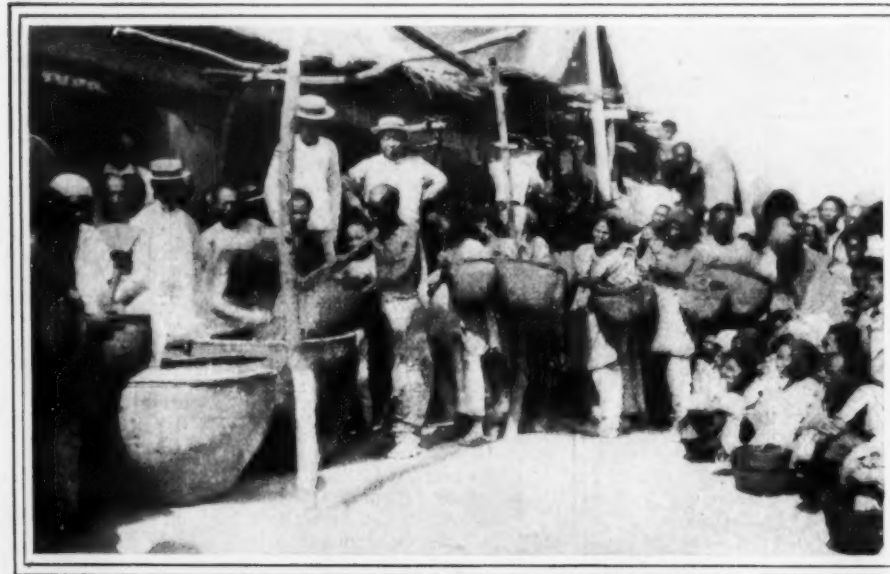
Ghastly Victims of Starvation.

Group of emaciated people too exhausted to proceed further.



A Horrifying Sight.

Five little thin and emaciated wretches who were victims of the famine.



Timely Aid from America.

Almost perishing crowd waiting at a relief depot for gifts of American flour.



Youngsters Who Were Rescued.

Children of a famine encampment in charge of members of the Shanghai relief committee (seen in background).

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The present famine in China is one of the worst in that country's history. As usual when great calamities befall other nations, Americans have bestirred themselves to extend relief to the millions of sufferers. A committee of prominent men has been formed in New York to raise funds for the famine-stricken in China, and to further this purpose, Sunday, March 10, has been designated as Chinese Famine Fund Day for all the churches in the United States.



GEORGE MOOSER,
Of the China Famine Relief Com-
mittee in New York.

HAVING spent almost ten years in China, the greater portion of the time in Shanghai and the Yang-tse valley, I have been asked if the conditions in the famine district are as bad as they have been pictured. I have seen two famines in the Yang-tse valley and shall never forget the

terrible suffering of the starving thousands who flocked to Tsing Kiang Pu, in Anhui province, in the hope of finding food.

It is difficult to bring home to the American public an adequate realization of the awful conditions in the famine-stricken district. Thousands of men, women and children were shivering in their rags, gaunt, hungry and hopeless. Women, so faint they could scarcely stand, were seen carrying dead babies in their arms, the snow stained with blood that oozed from their poor, crippled feet. For miles around the trees were denuded of bark, and the ground was dug up in every direction for roots—the only food many of the sufferers had tasted for days.

The latest floods were the worst experienced in years. Almost the entire province of Anhui has been submerged for some time and more than ninety-five per cent. of the crops was destroyed. The loss in Anhui province alone was terrific. In a single district over one hundred thousand acres of rice fields were destroyed in one day, and in a neighboring district, a few days later, twenty thousand more acres were swept clean. Other districts met a similar fate and thousands of thrifty farmers have become homeless beggars.

What little was left by the flood was taken by the soldiers of the revolution, and the Yang-tse valley swarms with starving refugees, fleeing from the homes of their ancestors in search of work and food. Neither is available, as conditions throughout the Yang-tse valley cannot possibly improve for the next four months. Unless substantial and speedy aid is rendered, hundreds of thousands will surely die of starvation and disease.

A well-known American engineer, M. C. D. Jamieson, had been sent to China to devise a plan of preventing the floods on the Grand Canal. He is a thoroughly competent, earnest and deeply interested project. Intrusted with the details of the gigantic scheme to employ modern engineering talent to make the low-lying acres flood-free, he has evolved a plan that will give work to thousands of the refugees. The reclamation work will cover from ten to fifteen thousand square miles, but the need of funds is pressing and immediate.

The peril of the situation to thousands of suffering is impossible to overestimate. The floods of the year left the land in such condition that it was impossible to render it fit for production. Without seed or animals to plow with, from three to five million people in the Yang-tse valley are perishing of starvation. In our trip to the Yang-tse valley, we saw heartrending scenes. Death, in the form of typhus, took its toll of the refugees, with a disease under the conditions, until the refugees, dying of typhus, were everywhere. On our way to the Yang-tse valley, we saw an old man, scarcely able to walk, carrying an old man on his back. The old man was dead, and the old man was thrust into the great crowd of the great Yang-tse valley. The wretched refugees, which they had seen of hut, into the great crowd of the great Yang-tse valley. The wretched refugees, which they had seen of hut, into the great crowd of the great Yang-tse valley.

Threatened with Starvation

ed the Cops and Caused a Widespread Famine

by GEORGE MOOSER.



Hard For Humans.
Trees that were stripped of bark, which was eaten by starving people.



An Unsatisfying Supply Train.
Refugees bringing roots and bark of trees to their rude camp.



Abodes of the Destitute.
Early dawn in a famine encampment, where hundreds of persons dwelt in poor shacks.



A Frightful Sight.
Little thin and emaciated wretches who were orphaned by famine.



Haggard and Hungry.
Sufferers by famine waiting for a dole of rice at a relief depot.



Scant Provender for Starving Millions.
Mountain of rice in bags contributed to feed the needy hordes.



A Wild Demand for Food.
Frenzied throng at relief headquarters clamoring for food with outstretched arms.



Saving the Babies.
Little tots, who had been crying for food, furnished with a meal in the nick of time.

was taken by the Yang-tse valley, fleeing from the famine.

In our trip through the famine district we witnessed heartrending scenes—dead bodies on every side. Death, in the form of smallpox, dysentery and cholera, took its toll of thousands. Two missionary doctors, with a quiet, unassuming heroism, fought disease under the most discouraging and frightful conditions, until they, too, fell victims to the dread phylax, dying within a few days from the initial seizure. On every side there was mute, heartrending despair.

On our way to Tsing Kiang Pu we saw two children, scarcely more than babies, half carrying, half dragging an old man of ninety-three, the only surviving male member of the family. When questioned as to where they were going, they answered, "I don't know." There were very few beggars; occasionally a man was thrust out with an appealing expression, but in the great majority of instances the sufferers were once prosperous farmers and had not learned to beg. The wretched people wove twigs into rough huts, which they bent over a framework, making a sort of hut, into which they crawled and huddled against one another for warmth. Conditions in the

present famine are similar in kind to those in previous famines, only much intensified.

The same want and destitution in any other country would have brought in its train a great wave of crime, but there was here only dull, hopeless apathy. In a group of seven, five died within a few hours, and hundreds committed suicide by drowning in the Grand Canal.

The Chinese are the best people in the East. Honest, industrious and law-abiding, the Chinaman is perfectly happy when he is earning his five to eight cents a day and is sure of his "chow." Often I have stopped at a Chinese house, tired, cramped and sore from sitting with knees hunched up to my chin in a sedan chair, and have been met with the most exquisite courtesy. The inevitable cup of hot tea is before you in a twinkling, and if it is anywhere near meal-time you must remain for "chu-fan."

Nine-tenths of the Chinese coolies' conversation is of something to eat, and most of it translated would be unfit for publication—their lives are so barren of any diversion. The average wage of a coolie or workman in bustling centers of population, like Shanghai or Hongkong, is from six to nine cents per day, and in the country about half that much. The death rate

from tuberculosis and kindred diseases is enormous. After five or seven years of the terrible strain, a coolie is a useless cripple. Carrying enormous bundles, pulling rickshaws and carrying sedan chairs cause great varicose veins to form upon his calves. His face becomes seamed and wrinkled and he retires to the oblivion of the poppy, while his sons take up the burden.

In common with all those who have known the Chinese well and intimately, they are my friends, and when I was asked to help in the work of the famine relief fund, I welcomed the opportunity to show my appreciation of their many sterling qualities. We of America have the confidence of these people. The return of the Boxer indemnity will not soon be forgotten, and the help rendered in the last two famines saved thousands of lives and gave us a place in the hearts of the people.

The Chinese look upon America as a friend—as one who has stood between them and territorial aggression—and we cannot afford to neglect this opportunity to cement that friendship. Apart from the humanitarian aspect, the American business men must remember that some day—and that day is not

(Continued on page 245.)

A Warning to Business Men and Workingmen

By STANHOPE BOAL, Vice-President of the Favorite Stove Range Company, Piqua, Ohio



STANHOPE BOAL.
Vice-President of the
Favorite Stove Range
Company.

DURING the past few years our vast and richly endowed country has been blessed with bountiful crops and we should be enjoying an era of greater prosperity than we have ever known, which would be the case if it were not for the constant interference of professional politicians and muck-raking publications. They tell us, in effect, that our railroads and our large industrial institutions are a great menace to the general good of the people and the country; but when we stop long enough to consider and look for the injury that our large commercial institutions do, we fail to discover the harm and wrong and great affliction they have been to our country, except where political influence and persecution have interfered with their progress and development in giving employment to labor at good wages and capital at a reasonable remuneration.

I have no pecuniary interest or connection with any large concern that is regarded as a trust or with any business in which prices or market conditions among competitors are controlled by agreements of any kind. I am not so fortunate; therefore, I am not prejudiced.

The beef trust does not control the price of meat, and never did and never can, for the reason that every country town has one or more slaughter houses, and every city many not owned by a trust, and local butchers to whom any farmer can take a pig or calf or steer and sell it. The butcher prepares it for market and sells it to his local trade. The beef trust has kept down the price of meat and prepares it and delivers it to the markets of the world in better shape and at lower prices than would be the case if the business was conducted on the old-fashioned methods before these large meat industries were developed.

The Standard Oil Company is another gigantic trust which the politicians, newspapers and magazines have kept before us constantly for years. We hear or see nothing whatever about this concern's having developed the use of petroleum in its hundreds of forms and putting it on the market at very low prices, and the great blessing this has proven to humanity. There has been no time that the Standard Oil Company has not had competition, and there are now hundreds of concerns engaged in the oil business which are competitors.

The wise critics who condemn so readily lose sight apparently of the wealth this company has produced for the benefit of the country, the capital and number of people it employs and the benefit it has been to humanity. We never read or hear a thing about this, unless it is to prejudice the public against it; while the fact is that the man who established and developed this business through his remarkable executive ability is a good man and has contributed one hundred and fifty or two hundred million dollars for the good of humanity and arranged for his entire fortune to be used for this purpose for centuries to come.

The United States Steel Corporation, denounced as another gigantic trust, has conducted its business on the most philanthropic principles. You are familiar with how liberal this company has been in interesting its employees as stockholders, and its broad, generous methods. It has competition in everything it makes, and to my knowledge has never attempted to crush a competitor.

We now have on the political stage an opera bouffe composed of members of Congress, known as a Congressional Committee, the chief comedian being a congressman from Kentucky, who as chairman is investigating the United States Steel Corporation to determine whether this concern shall or shall not continue in business. Could there be anything more ludicrous to a sensible, practical, business mind?

It is claimed by some who are supposed to be familiar with the inside conditions in the speculative market in Wall Street that the real influence that caused the appointment of this committee was that a number of prominent financiers had sold the common stock short to an enormous extent, expecting the price to greatly decline, which it did not do. Effort was then made to induce government prosecution, which finally resulted in a congressional investigation. The stock went to pieces and over one hundred millions in profit was made by this bear raid on the stock. I do not state this as being true, as I do not know; but it is claimed by some to be true and it has been stated in the newspapers to be the case.

It is natural that our highly respected President, so eminent as a jurist, views his administration from a legal viewpoint. His speeches indicate that he conscientiously feels that it is his sworn duty to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law to the fullest extent. He did not create the law, but has lived a life that teaches that it is the duty of all officials to enforce the law, and as a natural result we are having a legal administration. If some eminent doctor, absorbed in his profession, were made President, no doubt he would have a sanitary administration, and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that we would go to

such extremes as to make it compulsory to be vaccinated with various kinds of virus, so as to be made immune from all kinds of diseases. Possibly all children would have to be operated on to conform to a surgeon's law, so we would not be afflicted with appendicitis in our matured life. If an eminent and greatly talented musician were made President, we would probably have a musical administration. This, no doubt, would be more pleasant and less injurious to our commercial interests than the trust-busting methods.

The Sherman anti-trust law was put on the statutes by a lot of politicians playing to the grand-stand for popularity and votes about twenty years ago, but never enforced to much extent until the present legal administration. How unfortunate it is that so many people feel delight and satisfaction in seeing our railroads and large financial and industrial institutions assailed and abused! They do not seem to realize that the downfall, disintegration or depression of any large commercial interest affects not only the large capitalists, but also all the employees in connection with it and all other commercial interests and the people dependent upon them.

Most business men apparently realize that if this constant agitation and interference with business on the part of professional politicians, uplift magazines and newspapers could be modified, and Congress adjourn for several years and the country be relieved from excessive legislation, constitutional conventions, political investigating committees, unnecessary government prosecution, there would be a rapid growth and expansion to all our business interests. We have reached the time when all boards of trade, chambers of commerce and all associations representing various business interests should resent this in their indignation and make concerted effort to be relieved from such damaging political interference.

No serpent ever lifted its head and showed its fangs to a republican form of government that is more dangerous than what is known as the initiative, referendum and recall, now being advocated so ardently by so many politicians in both the great parties. This political slogan of "Let the people rule!" is apparently becoming so popular that no professional politician has the temerity to denounce it. Surely they know that, if it were put into effect to the extent that the extreme supporters of it advocate, it would be the most dangerous law to our republican form of government of which it is possible to conceive.

We become hysterical at times and would act under this influence to our detriment and destruction if the initiative, referendum and recall should ever be made a national law. When Admiral Dewey returned home from his great victory at Manila Bay, there was a demonstration of hero worship the like of which we have never known. It was carried to such extreme that it became very obnoxious to him. In this explosion of enthusiastic hero worship, many school children contributed a penny each for the purpose of purchasing a home for our beloved admiral. This fund was used for this purpose. He chose to give this home to his wife, and in the short period of a fortnight, through the aid of the press, the people turned from their hero worship to vindictiveness that was the other extreme. When Wellington returned from his victory at Waterloo, there was the same

demonstration of hero worship, and in a few months afterward the same people wanted him banished and exiled.

Give us a President who is capable in talents and business ability to be the executive head of a great railroad or industrial institution, politically known by the word "trust," and who through his services proves that he has the ability to serve such an organization successfully and is equal to the business demands made upon him and who would give us a good business administration. With our natural resources, if we could enjoy such benefits and be relieved of political buncombe which we are obliged to suffer to such extent, our country would grow and prosper and bloom with blessings, and we would enter an era of prosperity such as we have never known, and those of us who work for a living in the business world would be so well employed and remunerated and would become so absorbed in accumulating a competence for our declining years and in which we would be so much more successful in doing that we would realize to a greater extent the injurious influences that politics has exercised upon our business interests.

The Popular Side of Leap Year.

THE POPULAR side of leap year runs into myth and tradition. The historic side of it runs back to the time of Julius Caesar, whose reformation of the Roman calendar added a day every fourth year, in order to make the average solar year 365½ days. To the popular mind, no scientific explanation of the matter is needed. It is enough to say that Father Time takes a leap of a day. As to the delicate privilege which on leap year is extended to the fairer half of creation, both myth and history have something to offer. Myth refers to no less a personage than St. Patrick as having authorized women to "pop the question."

But there seems to be some basis in law for the leap-year privilege of the ladies. In 1288, it is said, a law was passed in Scotland with this quaint substance:

It is statut and ordaint that during the reign of hir maist blisssit Majeste, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe-yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeake ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to take hir to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane pundis or less, as his estait may be; except and awis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither woman he then shall be free.

A few years later a similar law was passed in France, and it is said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage of discovery a similar privilege was granted to the maidens of Genoa and Florence. According to a curious little book entitled "Love, Courtship and Matrimony," published in London in 1606, the English did not need to have the leap-year privilege forced upon them by statute, but allowed it to become a part of the common law. "Albeit it nowe become a part of the common lawe in regard to the social relations of life," says this book, "that as often as every leap year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love, either by worde or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entitled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

There are many leap-year superstitions in this country, survivals of like superstitions abroad, but they have not passed into books, it would seem, but belong to the every-day sayings and stories of the people. One of these, however, is recorded, though there seems to be no evidence that the natural phenomenon it mentions has ever been actually noted. It is said to have been rife in New England in the old days, and is to the effect that on leap year "the beans grow upon the wrong side of the pod."

One hears in these days of leap year only in jest, but, with the increasing privileges of women, it will not be strange if finally they come to the same right that man has always enjoyed and "pop the question" as it pleases them to do, and what good reason is there why they should not?

No Fooling with the Dinner Pail.

THE DINNER PAIL is to be the issue in the approaching presidential election. Let there be no mistake about it. Every Democratic candidate in sight, excepting Mayor Gaynor of New York, has set himself against the policy of protection to the American wage-earner. A wide-spread impression prevails that some tariff schedules might be reduced without endangering the American scale of wages. If this is so, let us have the proof. Let there be no experimenting with the full dinner pail. Let no one fool the working men and women of this country by telling them that we can import the product of the foreign factory without disturbing our wage-earners. Every bale of foreign-made goods that comes in from Germany, France, Russia, Italy or Austria takes the place of a bale made in an American factory. Wages and the full dinner pail, not the cost of living nor tariff schedules, concern the workers of this country more vitally than anything else. Republican leaders will make a great mistake if they overlook this fact.

The Muck-Raker

A BUILDER strove from the early dawn
To the dusk of the dying day,

Erecting by dint of his skill and brawn
A house in his own rough way.

He hewed each beam with consummate care,
Each joint he made snug and true,

And the fruit of his labor was passing fair.
He had done what he'd purposed to do.

But a neighbor hailed him with jibe and jest
From the door of his tumbling shack,

And he told him, "Your structure won't stand the test,
It will fall at the storm's attack.

The rules of Science you sore transgress,
You've built without plan or chart;

You've paid no heed to the laws of stress,
You've erred from the very start."

Then the builder answered, "I've done my best,
I've builded it as I could,

At least my ambition is manifest,
Be my handiwork bad or good.

The talent I had I tried to use
While you but to jeer are prone.

The mistakes I have made will the world excuse,
But your crime it will not condone."

The man who lives but to criticize
The works of his fellow-man

And causes no pile of his own to rise,
But skulks in Advancement's van

Has no real place in the world's vast scheme.
If he blocks in his misplaced zeal

The wheel of progress of power supreme
He'll be broken upon that wheel.

—CARLETON G. GARRETTSON.

People Talked About

"THREE times and in" appears to be the motto of former Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, who was recently nominated by President Taft as ambassador to France.



MYRON T. HERRICK, Ex-governor of Ohio, who was recently nominated by President Taft as Ambassador to France.

not doubted that he will justify this estimate of his qualifications. Mr. Herrick is the grandson of one of the pioneers of Lorain County, Ohio, and was educated at Oberlin College and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He subsequently studied law, but after eight years' practice went into the banking business, in which he proved efficient and successful, becoming at the age of forty president of the Society for Savings in the city of Cleveland, one of the strongest financial institutions in that part of the country. Mr. Herrick has always been a close friend of President Taft and was regarded as one of the leaders in the campaign for the President's renomination.

THE HONOR of taking the initial formal action toward the choice of a Republican candidate for the presidency in 1912 fell to Oklahoma. Recently C. W. Miller, of Hugo, and George A. Ramsey, of Ardmore, in that State, were elected by the fourth Oklahoma congressional district convention as delegates to the Republican national convention in Chicago, on June 18th. They have the distinction of being the first two national delegates elected by any political party in the 1912 campaign. One hundred and fifty delegates were in the convention at Coalgate, Okla., and by a vote of 118 to 32 Ramsey and Miller were instructed to vote for the renomination of President Taft. Ramsey is a native of Ohio, and Miller of Wisconsin. The former was a delegate from the Springfield, Mo., district to the Minneapolis convention in 1892 that renominated Benjamin Harrison.



C. W. POST, Of Battle Creek, Mich., who has given a \$450,000 building as a home for aged and indigent workers.

ment of Darrow and others. Mr. Post began his spectacular fight seven years ago, when a boycott was declared against his food products because he bought advertising space in a Los Angeles newspaper operated under the "open shop" rule. During the seven years he issued thirty-one paid announcements through the principal daily newspapers of the United States, at an approximate cost of \$350,000. His contributions to the

Citizens' Industrial Association and the National Trades and Workers' Association, both opposing militant union methods, have approximated \$150,000. He has given a building, valued at \$450,000, as a home for the aged and indigent members of the National Trades and Workers' Association. Incidental expenses in connection with his long fight easily exceeded \$50,000.

THAT the newspaper field offers unusual opportunities to young men of brains and the requisite aptitudes is shown newly by the elevation of Roy W. Howard to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the United Press.



ROY W. HOWARD, The brilliant young journalist recently elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Press.

Mr. Howard is but twenty-seven years old, a graduate of the Indianapolis News, and has been in newspaper work but ten years, six of which have been spent with press associations. He won a unique distinction in 1906 as a cub reporter, when he secured an interview with John D. Rockefeller on the latter's estate at Pocantico, N. Y., after pessimistic predictions that he would fail. Mr. Howard's first executive position in New York was with the Publishers' Press, of which he was manager when it was absorbed by the United Press. He became Pacific coast manager of the latter association, and in 1908 became general news manager in New York soon after the death of John Vandercook. In 1909 Mr. Howard reorganized the foreign service of the association on the basis of its present operations. He inspired and has elaborated the leading principle of the United Press—the projection of vital personal matters rather than routine news—and is a brilliant executive of a prosperous and growing institution.

AS WOMEN are entering various fields of effort formerly monopolized by men, life insurance appeals to women who wish to safeguard their interests as men do. A lesson to women as to life insurance is furnished by Mrs. Charles Netcher, known in Chicago as "the merchant princess." Mrs. Netcher is an ardent believer in life insurance, as is shown by the fact that she carries a greater aggregate in policies than any other woman in the world, as far as is known. For some time her life insurance stood at the unusual sum of \$1,000,000, and to this recently she added policies for \$200,000. Her \$1,200,000 is carried by three companies, two of which have risks of \$500,000 each. Mrs. Netcher took charge of her husband's business on his death in 1904, and she soon became what in insurance circles is known as "a good risk."



MRS. CHARLES NETCHER, Of Chicago, who it is said carries the largest amount of life insurance of any woman in the world.

THE OLDEST veteran of the American Civil War is, as he himself believes, Edward Munroe, of London, England, who says he is nearly one hundred and three years old. Mr. Munroe at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the Union navy.



Fifteen Thousand Physicians say that Sanatogen will help you.

COULD advice come to you with greater force? If you had consulted fifteen thousand practising physicians, among them the highest authorities in medical science, would you not be assured by such an answer?

The extraordinary unanimity of physicians who have watched the effects of Sanatogen is a notable tribute to the demonstration of its capacity to nourish and restore.

Sanatogen has helped the physician himself to regain the nerve force depleted by wearisome watching at the bedside of his patients. It has nourished the brain-energy of the world's foremost writers, lawyers, actors and statesmen—has won from every field of human activity enthusiastic acknowledgment of its splendid reconstructive, rejuvenating power.

Sanatogen scientifically combines, in a concentrated form absolutely sympathetic with nature herself, a perfect tissue food and a nerve-feeder of splendid power.

It is the logical, because it is the natural up-builder of the body. You will feel the energizing uplift of its wonderful food force. Begin taking Sanatogen today.

This Remarkable Book FREE

We ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen. Investigate our claims first, if you like, and we are only too glad to have you do so. Ask your doctor about it, and in any case write at once for our book "Our Nerves of Tomorrow," the work of a physician-author, written in an absorbingly interesting style, beautifully illustrated and containing facts and information of vital interest to you. This book also contains evidence of the value of Sanatogen which is as remarkable as it is conclusive.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, \$1.00, \$1.90, \$3.60

Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price.

THE BAUER CHEMICAL COMPANY 528 Everett Building Union Sq., New York



"Ah!—Two Hours' Work in One"

Comptometer
ADDS DIVIDES
MULTIPLIES SUBTRACTS

A Square Deal for the Bookkeeper

What chance have you to become a motive force in the business as long as your brain is chained to the rutting, routine of figure work?

Save your time and mental energy for the real problems of office management—initiative effort—something worth while.

Let the Comptometer do the machine work—use your head for something better.

By simply pressing the keys—no other motion—all your additions, multiplications, divisions, subtractions are made with the Comptometer. Handles fractions as easily as whole numbers. Makes figuring of every kind what it should be—a purely mechanical operation.

Write for our booklet "Rapid Mechanical Calculation;" or the machine itself on free trial, prepaid U. S. or Canada.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO., 1725 North Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

Special Bargain

No. 440 \$60

TERMS: \$12 Down \$6 a Month

The Best Gift of All

This Diamond Ring is our great special. It is the result of years of painstaking study and experiment, and now stands alone as the most perfect Diamond Ring ever produced. Only the finest quality pure white diamonds, perfect in cut and full of fiery brilliancy, are used. Each diamond is specially selected by our diamond experts, and is skillfully mounted in our famous Loftis "Perfection" 18k solid gold 6-prong ring mounting, which possesses every line of delicate grace and beauty. Guaranteed to be exactly as shown. Each ring is cased in a handsome velvet ring box.

Other sizes and styles at \$25, \$75, \$100, \$125, and up. See our Catalog. Sent Free.

Big Bargains in Watches

Write for our Free Catalog, containing over 2,000 illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. It tells all about our easy credit plan. We give better values and easier terms than any house in America. Write today.

LOFTIS DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Dept. K-515 108 N. State St. CHICAGO, ILL.
BROS & CO. 1153 Branches: Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.

Advertising of Advertising—Everybody is talking about it, but Leslie's Weekly and Judge are doing it. See page 240 of this issue.

AROUND THE WORLD

110 DAYS

S.S. VICTORIA LUISE

FROM NEW YORK
NOV. 12, 1912

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
FEB. 27, 1913



\$650
AND UP
INCLUDING ALL
NECESSARY EX-
PENSES ABOARD
AND ASHORE.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH CHICAGO ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO

Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks—No. 8



How Do You Judge A Piece Of Cloth?

"How do you judge a piece of cloth?" an advertisement of a great mill opens.

"By the appearance, the feel, and the price?"

Very good.

But, unfortunately, few women are sufficiently acquainted with the technical details of worsted manufacture to rely on their own judgment alone in the selection of a fabric.

This emphasizes the necessity of buying according to standards that are known to be accurate, backed by a trade-mark that guarantees quality and in-

dures the best that can be woven."

What this advertiser says of cloth-buying is equally true of hundreds of other purchasers.

The trade-mark is a guide.

If it is associated with a well advertised article you can be sure that the article is reliable, for it requires a meritorious article to keep the advertising going, long.

If an article were not meritorious, a trade-mark combined with advertising, would make it fall flat—and disappear from the market place, by name.

Allan H. Hoffman
Advertising Manager

LESLIE-JUDGE CO,
New York

Picture Offer—An attractive picture, suitable for framing will be sent, postage paid, to each person who makes a reply to this coupon.

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 229 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
I will be glad to transfer a list of questions about the goods I use in my home. The question blank to be supplied by you. You will send me a place print, suitable for framing upon receipt of the blank filled in.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____
L. W. 229-19

What Bonds Pay the Best?

By D. ARTHUR BOWMAN
Investment Banker, St. Louis

WITH the passing of the promotion stage in the West and Southwest has come a period of calm reflection and business sanity. Repudiation of just obligations is frowned upon

—we have had only within recent months the spectacle of one Missouri county discharging a debt burden fastened upon it by financial mountebanks for a railroad which was never built.

In point of security, it may be said that the investor in tax-protected bonds has as good opportunities for obtaining satisfactory investments in the West, Southwest and Northwest as

he had in the East and North. Very often efficiency of administration is far greater in the cities of the sections named than in the East. That the "commission form" of government has its practical municipal advantages is proved to the banker, at any rate. As bearing on this feature, the situation of the city of New York may be cited. Of the close to \$800,000,000 net debt outstanding at the end of 1908, the enormous amount of \$537,886,078 matures after 1928, not including maturities borrowed since 1908. As a New York financial paper remarked editorially:

In theory, municipal debts are incurred for the construction of permanent works, so as to distribute the cost of construction over the period during which these works will be in existence. The practice of New York municipal financiers has been, so far as possible, to distribute the cost of construction, plus waste and graft, over the period during which posterity will be in existence.

Reduced to plain figures, it is found that the net debt per capita of New York (taking the census figures as of December 31st, 1908) was \$157.74, of which 68.27 per cent. matures after 1928. As compared with the balance of the leading cities of the United States, this showing is a sorry one. For all cities, barring the metropolis, show a net debt per capita of \$57.68 and but 34.56 per cent. of maturities after 1928. As against a city such as St. Louis, for example, with a net debt of only \$25,000,000, roundly speaking, and a population of about 700,000, the net debt per capita figures in startling contrast, being about \$35.71. More than seventy-five per cent. of the St. Louis debt matures after 1928; hence those who are receiving the most direct benefits from the improvements possible through the negotiation of the present municipal loans are, in turn, paying for those improvements—which is as it should be.

The buyer of municipal bonds—the pledge of the people—will after a time come to realize that mere bigness does not necessarily imply the highest degree of security. Behind all of the competent and careful investigation of the bond buyer must be a broad experience which teaches that, after all, any community of moderate size, well located and substantially constructed, furnishes a safe place in which to anchor savings. The legal side will, of course, not be overlooked; but here is met a growing uniformity of proceedings and results.

Many examples may be cited to fur-

nish the existing investment opportunities in the tax-protected obligations of good communities. For the New England investor, it may prove a surprise that municipal bonds of good, moderate-sized Western towns can be obtained to net from five to five and one-half per cent., and even close to six per cent. In practically all respects save age, these compare very favorably with the bonds of the average village or town in Connecticut or Maine. Both great and modest cities supply investment opportunities. These are supported by the paramount taxing power, as concerns their own boundaries. In order to furnish some idea of the possibilities, a comparison is made here of twelve Eastern, Western and Southwestern communities, based on recent offerings:

WESTERN, SOUTHERN OR SOUTHWESTERN	Yield
Birmingham, Alabama, 5s	4.65%
Boulder, Colorado, Water 5s	4.85%
Ferguson, Missouri, 5s	4.75%
Fort Worth, Texas, 5s	4.75%
Galveston, Texas, 5s	5.00%
Fort Smith, Arkansas, 5s	5.10%
Los Angeles, California, School 4 1/2s	4.40%
North Vancouver, B. C., 5s	4.85%
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, School 5s	4.80%
State of Louisiana Port 5s	4.50%
St. Maries, Idaho, 5s	5.00%
Waco, Texas, 5s	4.70%
EASTERN AND NORTHERN	Yield
Cambridge, Mass., 3 1/2s	3.90%
Cohoes, N. Y., 4 1/2s	4.05%
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 4 1/2s	4.15%
Dayton, Ohio, 4 1/2s	4.00%
E. Providence, R. I., 4s	4.05%
Flint, Michigan, 4 1/2s	4.02%
Kenosha, Wisconsin, 3 1/2s	4.00%
Minneapolis, Minn., 4s	4.00%
New London, Conn., 3 1/2s	4.00%
Pittsburgh, Pa., 4s	4.00%
Worcester, Ohio, 4s	4.00%
Worcester, Mass., 4s	3.50%

This table shows an average interest yield of more than one-half per cent. per annum in favor of the securities of the communities named in the first column. And not only do the Western, Southwestern and Northwestern bonds possess practically equal security where carefully selected, but, in addition, they are equally available with Eastern municipal bonds as investments for postal savings banks and treasurers of general public funds. They have, in addition, the merit of having not yet reached their maximum worth, for as there is more intensive development of the resources of the younger communities, the intrinsic merit of their obligations will become more truly appreciated. Horace Greeley's advice might not be taken amiss by careful buyers of tax-protected bonds—the pledges of the people.

Spare the Courts, Change the Law.

Secretary of State Knox.

WHEN a court of last resort has said the law is thus and so, and the law as so declared bars the way of some popular movement, the true remedy is not to threaten the court with extinction or its members with punishment unless they will decide against their convictions, but it is to set the lawmaking body in operation to change the law; and if a majority of the people wish the law changed, it will be done. If the community is not satisfied with a law as it is declared by the court to be, the thing really desirable is not to coerce or reconstruct a court to say that the law is what it is not, but to make the law what the community wishes it to be.

LESLIE'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTEST

(See page 228)

My choice for the next president of the United States is

in 1908 I voted for

Name

City

State

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

9 Day Tours of Japan

Japan at her best—in April, the Cherry Blossom Season. By special arrangement with the Japan railway lines, passengers on the ship MINNESOTA have privilege of making island route, Yokohama to Nagasaki or Osaka by rail at no additional expense.

Four day takes nine days, includes Tokyo, Nikko, Mt. Fuji, Miyajima (Sacred Island) and trip about the Inland Sea.

Round trip on MINNESOTA to Manila and Hong Kong comprises delightful eleven weeks tour with best accommodations at \$37.50, first class. Minnesota sails from Seattle, March 10th, returns June 1st. Make reservations early. Send for handsome free book "Nine Day Tours of Japan" and illustrated folder.

H. H. Noble, Gen. Pass'r Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

Great Northern Steamship Co.

COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC TRAINING

A handsome four volume reference library. Answers every question on photography. Gives valuable short cuts and many new formulae. Describes time and money saving methods. Tells how to get results. Completely indexed, classified. One year's expert criticism and advice free with each set.

The Library of Amateur Photography quickly pays for itself in material saved, in saving of improved results it brings. One owner says: "The books are a gem. I am surprised to get such books for the money. Couldn't afford to do without them." Introductory sets specially low priced. Write at once for further details, or send \$2 and we will send books, charges prepaid, for inspection. Balance, easy terms. (C.A.) American Photo Test Book Co., 2302 Adams Ave., Scranton, Pa.

BETTER PICTURES AT HALF THE COST

2 H. P. COMPLETE \$39

with all fittings, including propeller and shafting, stuffing box, wiring, etc., ready to install.

MARINE ENGINE
For all kinds of boats. Compact, silent, reliable, low running cost—a perfect two-cycle reversing engine, a year's guarantee. So simple a child can run it. Used in Government Harbor Service, and Chicago Police Boats.

3, 4, 6 and 10 H. P. models proportionately low priced. Special prices to boat-builders and agents. Big Marine Engine Book free. Stationary Engines 2 to 12 H. P. Catalog Free. Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, 301 Spring Street, East Chicago, Wis.

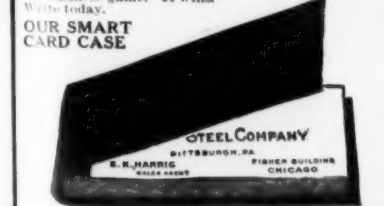
10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.
DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.
ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.
TIRES - Coaster - Brake - Rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.
Mead Cycle Co., Dept. A174 Chicago

Ask Your Physician to investigate the **MUDLAVIA** (MUD BATHS) **FOR RHEUMATISM**
A History of Your case from your Physician is of great value to our Medical Staff. Reservations for accommodations must be made in advance. Recourse to foreign spas no longer necessary. Ample evidence to sustain this contention forwarded on application to Manager.
Mudlavia, Kramer, Ind.

PATENT BOOKS MAILED FREE—showing 100 mechanical movements invaluable to inventors and mechanics—and telling what is patentable, how to obtain patent or partner, etc. Free on request. Chas. E. Brock, 712 Eighth St., Wash., D. C.

The Card That Wins
is not merely the one that is played right. It must be of the right calibre. Your business card will win you the chance to present your proposition, if that card is of the right calibre. It makes a vast difference in the business game.

Peerless Patent Book Form Cards
are the highest value cards manufactured. They are card economy, too, because they save fifty per cent of card cost, every card being kept in a perfect state so that every one will be used. They are carried in a seal leather case and detached one by one as they are handed out. There are no perforated edges. Not the slightest indication is evident on the most critical examination that the card has been detached. Send for a sample tab and detach them yourself. Prove it to your own satisfaction. These cards are always clean; they are always together; they are always fresh, flat and perfect. Lay down the right card of the right calibre in the business game. It wins.
Write today.



The John B. Wiggins Company
Established 1857
Engravers Die Embossers Plate Printers
80-82 East Adams St., Chicago

Dr. Wiley's Disappointment.

DR. HARVEY WILEY is not to be adopted as the Democratic baby by the House of Representatives. This determination upon the part of the majority in the House—a determination voiced by the report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department on the highly advertised Wilson-McCabe-Dunlap-Wiley controversy—has caused a flare up in the plans of Wiley's enthusiastic friends, who have been working to have him the crowned king in all food matters.

The Wiley people are up in arms because the report of the committee did not severely censure Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, call for the dismissal of Solicitor McCabe, pat the doctor on the back and demand the instant annihilation of the Remsen board. The Remsen board is the real sore spot with Dr. Wiley. It is conceded to be a body of eminent scientists, who have reviewed some of Wiley's findings and had the ability to prove—and the nerve to say so—that Wiley was fallible, just like other human beings. It was created by President Roosevelt to settle delicate scientific questions, just as the Supreme Court settles legal questions, where millions are involved.

Even Dr. Wiley's most ardent advocates will admit, under pressure, that the doctor is at times erratic. The science of chemistry is so vast that no man has ever been able to master the subject. The reputation of chemists is created by signal research along certain lines. No man knows it all, even in chemistry. Therefore the referee board was created by President Roosevelt, to provide a board of chemists to review decisions on appeals from food manufacturers. This is emphasized in the testimony taken before the Moss committee, wherein it appears by Wiley's own admission, and much to the astonishment of his friends, that he cannot qualify as a chemist, pathologist, physiologist, pharmacologist or doctor.

The retention of the Remsen board is demanded by the business men of the country, who have millions invested in the food-production business. The manufacturers are not fighting the pure-food law. They want it enforced. But without a scientific body to appeal to before decisions of an erratic chief chemist are put into legal force, they are afraid of the outcome. This element very properly had weight with the Democratic majority.

Truck-garden communities that support small canning industries and small manufacturers of foodstuffs are appealing to their Representatives in Congress to have the Remsen board continued, in order to provide them with a scientific board of appeal should the Chemistry Bureau unload its guns on their industry. It is significant that there has never been an appeal to the courts from a decision of the referee board. On the other hand, a recent decision affecting the production of a patent drink which had been condemned by Dr. Wiley and not appealed to the board cost the government some \$85,000, and it lost the case besides.

If the supporters of Dr. Wiley carry the fight to the floor of the House, it will add materially to the discomfort of the Democrats in the matter. In the early days of the controversy, Wiley's side had the best of every issue. The publicity campaign in behalf of the chief chemist did not set forth in frank detail all of the facts presented to Chairman Moss's committee of investigation. It was said, when the committee finished with the hearing of witnesses and began the work of framing a report, that it was to be a political "screamer." A close scrutiny of the evidence cooled the ardor of the majority. The Democratic leaders were called in, and, according to the Wiley advocates, the Republican minority, anxious to shield the Taft administration, was allowed to have its way and unite in a unanimous report smoothing over the controversy. Members of the House, both Democrats and Republicans, are loaded for a continuation of the controversy and are prepared to defend the referee board.

Another feature which has dampened the ardor of the Southern Democrats who wanted to adopt Wiley is the discovery, in a magazine of recent publication, of the excuse given by Wiley in his younger days when he ceased going to school because he would not be taught by a "rebel." He considered Democracy and rebellion to be synonymous terms.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Give the children brown, crisp

Swift's Premium Bacon

They relish the sweet flavor and it satisfies their craving for meat.

It is an appetizing, savory food supplying the nourishment and fat that active children need.

Sliced thin and sold in sealed glass jars, it keeps fresh and retains its original delicate flavor and exceptional quality.

Swift's Premium Ham and Bacon are relished as much by adults as by the children.

Ask for Swift's Premium.

Dealers supplied by
**Swift & Company,
U. S. A.**



Boosting Home-made Goods.

THE ORGANIZATION of St. Paul (Minn.) advertising men, known as the Town Criers' Club, are planning their fifth annual St. Paul products dinner for April 17th. This affair has come to be a very large and elaborate one, in which a great deal of interest is taken not only by the advertising men, but also by St. Paul manufacturers and merchants.

An innovation this year will be the admittance of women to this home products feast, owing to the earnest suggestion of the Town Criers themselves and the manufacturers and merchants who take part in the affair. It is contended that in this way the women buyers of the products which the banquet is to boost will have an opportunity to "sample the goods," and as a result they will be even more solicitous about getting home products for their own tables than they naturally are as true St. Paul citizens.

The dinner, like its predecessors, will have nothing on the menu not made in St. Paul. Everything, from the linen and dishes on the table to the coffee and cigars, will bear a St. Paul brand. Among the prominent speakers will be Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota; President Vincent, of the University of Minnesota; Mayor Keller and officers of the various business and commercial organizations of St. Paul. Attractive souvenirs will be presented to each guest, provided by the liberal and enterprising manufacturers, wholesalers and merchants of St. Paul.

Over \$76,000,000 for Education.

NEW YORK STATE leads all States in its expenditure for education, as it does in many other things. During 1911 it devoted \$76,863,712.11 to that object, and of this sum \$7,117,968.01 was spent on the public schools, at an expense of about nine per cent. of the sum for administration. Approximately eighty per cent. of the amount was apportioned to local schools and the training of teachers, and the balance went to normal and Indian schools and the like. There are 11,777

school districts in the State and 12,094 public-school buildings. The total attendance of pupils between five and eighteen years of age was 1,421,843, and the number over eighteen years was 45,366, of whom 5,086 were men and 40,280 women. In addition to those enrolled in the public schools, the attendance at academies was 47,480; at normal schools, 6,965; at universities, colleges and professional schools, 36,215; at Indian schools, 851, and at evening schools, 146,422. The attendance at private schools not required to report to the department of education was estimated at 225,000. The total investment of the State in school property is \$363,790,388, of which \$171,155,030 is in elementary, \$30,232,576 in high school, \$25,976,465 in academy property, and \$127,147,557 in property of universities, colleges and professional schools. Of the total amount spent for education, \$45,190,382.50 was for elementary schools, \$8,751,215.53 for high schools, \$4,119,024.29 for academies, \$16,396,373.64 for universities, colleges and professional schools; \$457,371.57 for normal schools, and \$236,780.64 for vocational schools.

The Gambler's Press Agent.

WHEN Monte Carlo sends out a news item, it is to stimulate gambling, and ought, therefore, to be suppressed. Such is the report that a man, in an effort to break the bank at the famous European resort, has won \$125,000. This item is nothing less than an advertisement of a gambling resort, and newspapers which would refuse paid advertising of gambling ought likewise to decline to give free advertising to the same thing. Bermuda has done credit to herself in turning down the proposition of an American company to establish there a casino along the lines of Monte Carlo. The company was to put \$3,000,000 in the plant and to pay \$1,000,000 for the privilege of running the establishment. These figures are evidence sufficient that, although occasionally a gambler may have a streak of luck, it is the "bank" which can pay a cool million a year for its existence that reaps a big and steady harvest.

You Can Invest

in any high-grade securities, stocks or bonds, by depositing with us small amounts from time to time, as we specialize in

ODD LOTS On Margin or Full Payment

Send for description of these two plans and for our interesting 240 page railroad and industrial pocket manual (revised monthly).

Write us for our Special weekly letter on the market.

ALEXANDER & CO.
47 Exchange Place, New York

Members [New York Stock] Exchanges.
[New York Cotton] Exchanges.

John Muir & Co.

Specialists In
Odd Lots

The out-of-town and out-of-reach man finds our Partial Payment plan a convenient way to buy stocks and bonds.

Send for Circular 110—"Odd Lot Investment."

Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet,
Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading
J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.
(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY
884 Columbus Avenue.

Investors

Wanting to buy Listed Stocks or Bonds for investment and are not prepared to pay in full for them can arrange with us to have them carried on a reasonable margin.

Correspondence is solicited.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BROS.
Members New York Stock Exchange
45 Wall Street New York

\$8.00 PER MONTH = A Bond Owner

For less than that amount you can become a Bond Owner by purchasing a hundred dollar bond yielding from 4 1/2 to 6% per annum of safe and reliable companies by paying down 20% of the purchase price and the remainder in monthly payments of less than \$8.00 a month. We also sell \$500 and \$1,000 bonds by this same method.

Write "The Hundred Dollar Bond House" for their "Small Payment Plan."

BEYER & COMPANY
"The Hundred Dollar Bond House"
52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

READING and SEGREGATION

An interesting booklet showing clearly the delicate position of the coal roads in the Government's suit against them under the Hepburn Act of 1906 and especially interesting at this time. It helps to answer the prevailing question, "Will Reading, Jersey Central and other Coal roads follow the lead of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Lehigh Valley and declare valuable coal stock dividends?"

Send for Booklet. Mailed on request.

EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.
Bankers
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
71 Broadway New York

7 1/2%

Lowest Interest Paid

on monthly savings in 20 years. The best business men in this country are placing their savings with us. We are the oldest Savings Association in this State. end for booklet and list of references East and West. \$5 saved monthly, \$1,000 at maturity \$10 saved monthly, \$2,000 at maturity \$70 deposited amounts to \$100 in 5 years Industrial B. & L. Ass'n, 21 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Colo



J. D. LANKFORD,
Bank Commissioner of Oklahoma who is chairman of an association which seeks to protect the people from fake investment companies.



JEFFERSON LEVY,
Democratic Congressman from New York, who warned his party associates that their craze for investigation was demoralizing business.



WILLIAM A. MARBURG,
One of Baltimore's successful financiers, recently entertained at a dinner in New York by R. A. C. Smith and other friends.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WALL STREET is a sort of a circus. At least, you would judge so by the classification the brokers apply to the public. There are the "bulls," who always want to toss things up and are working for higher prices; the "bears," who are always trying to drive things down; the poor little "lambs," who are the prey of both the bulls and the bears, and an occasional "jackass."

I read in the *Boston News Bureau* the other day about a jackass who was a winner: A couple of gamblers out West took a chance on a mining expert, loaned him enough money to buy a sack of flour, some bacon and a jackass and go on a prospecting tour to the mountains of Idaho. While scratching up the snow in the wilderness to get at the grass, the jackass disclosed a chunk of precious ore. There was a lawsuit over the ownership of the mine. The court held that the gambler should have \$80,000, the prospector \$400,000, and that the jackass ought also to have his share. The same mine is now said to be worth \$10,000,000. All that the jackass got was a decent burial, after a long struggle with the vicissitudes that usually mark the career of the patient, faithful and unselfish donkey.

All that the jackass in or out of Wall Street ever gets is a decent funeral. He is lucky sometimes to get as much as this. He isn't entitled to much more. There are a good many bulls, bears and lambs in Wall Street, but not many jackasses. The donkeys are found elsewhere. They make up that vast army that constitutes the "sucker lists" of those whose agents are going all over the country selling stocks in silver, copper, gold and zinc mines, in plantation companies, in magazine, land, oil and patent schemes, innumerable in number and almost inconceivable in variety.

I am amazed at the letters I receive from week to week from readers all over the United States who have put their hard-earned money in absolutely worthless stocks and bonds. In nearly every instance they did this not because they knew anything about the properties, not because they knew the agents who peddled the "securities," but simply because they read a flaming prospectus that offered a plan to get rich quickly. Smooth-tongued agents beguiled a good many of these unfortunates. Respectable men and women, school teachers and clergymen were fooled into the belief that they could honestly act as agents for some of these schemers, and they did so, much to their sorrow and regret.

Once more let me lay down a few rules to every one of my readers, now numbering a million a week:

Don't try to get rich quickly.

Be satisfied with a safe, sure, certain return on your investment.

Don't trust the words of a voluble and utterly irresponsible agent who comes to you with a scheme that he says will lead you quickly to a fortune.

"If strangers entice thee, consent thou not."

The real money-makers of Wall Street deal in investment securities or speculative stocks that have passed the scrutiny of the Stock Exchange committee and secured a place among the listed stocks on the exchange. The successful speculator would not listen for a moment to the gold-brick man with a recipe for getting rich quickly. It is just as easy to buy stocks from a responsible broker on Wall Street as it is to buy them from a peddler. One should be just as careful to see that he deals with an honest broker in buying securities as he is to see that he is dealing with an honest butcher, grocer or baker—one who gives him honest weight and count.

While demagogues are still making a noise at Washington, busting the trusts, smashing the railroads and trimming the tariff, some good signs are appearing in the business sky. The rise in cotton is pleasant to notice; the revival of business in the cotton mills and the stiffening in the price of cotton goods indicate that the shelves of the merchants are quite bare; the advance in copper, the cheapness of money, the abundant snowfall—with all that that means to the crops—have their significance to the student of business conditions.

I still believe that the stock market has a fair chance for an advance during the coming spring and a bigger advance in summer if the good crop outlook proves favorable. The prospect would brighten everywhere if Congress would adjourn, if demagogues would quit and if over-excited people would stop their clamor for trust-busting and railroad-smashing.

Investor, Hartford, Conn.: The Rexall Gold Mining Co. stock is hardly in the investment class.

A. W., Pittston, Pa.: I do not advise the purchase of Tungsten Mountain Mining Co. stock. It is far from an investment.

X. Y. Z., W. Va.: I do not recommend as a gilt-edged investment the Sacramento Valley irrigation bonds offered by J. S. & W. S. Kuhn.

O., Greenport, L. I.: I know nothing about U. S. Filter Company or its 60c. stock. It has no connection with Wall Street. You can do better.

J., Wilmette, Ill.: Do not sacrifice Union Bag & Paper Pfd. at a loss. It has a valuable property.

With a revival of prosperity, it ought to do better.

T., Bay City, Mich.: The insurance business is by no means as profitable as promoters of insurance stocks have represented. Better buy something listed.

S., New York: Hide & Leather Com. does not offer as good a speculative possibility as U. S. L. & H. Com. on the basis of reported earnings. They are much greater for the latter.

L., Butte, Mont.: I do not advise the purchase of stock of the Clark Metal Tire & Rail Co. Nothing is known of it on Wall Street. Why not buy things that successful speculators favor?

W. T. B., Middletown, Conn.: 1. The Wabash reorganization plan which will fix the assessment has not, at this writing, been issued. 2. Corn Products Com., at present, is as good as any on your list for a speculation.

R., Cabot, Vt.: 1. American Tobacco Pfd. pays 6 per cent. dividends without preference. 2. National Biscuit Common is showing great strength because increased earnings justify expectation of higher dividends.

R., Belvidere, N. J.: The Telepost has still to demonstrate that it is able to do what has been claimed for it, as a money earner. I presume you have read some of the current literature in the daily papers regarding it.

W., Auburn, Me.: American Malt Pfd., if assured of netting over 9 per cent. to the purchaser, would sell considerably higher. It is decidedly speculative. There is no assurance that the present rate of dividend will be maintained.

M., Jersey: Corn Products Ref. has an excellent management, but the business is competitive and the full amount of the dividend on the pfd. is not being earned. With a revival of business, it should do better. Even up if the market recedes.

O., Astoria, Ore.: It is impossible to give the standing of associations engaged in loaning funds. There are thousands of these. Some succeed and others fail. Everything depends upon the ability, enterprise and integrity of the management.

H., Walden, N. Y.: It is obvious that with the stock quoted at merely a nominal figure, there is no inducement for the holders of Chicago Subway to pay their assessment. They can probably buy the new securities when issued and do quite as well.

(Continued on page 243.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

One Track Investments

are too limited and can hardly be considered even conservative in these days. We refer to investments made in one class or character of securities. The careful man with Surplus Funds or Savings should diversify his purchases or holdings. We offer you a personal Service based on experience and success. Our Booklet "Investment Insurance" offers further explanation. Copy on request.

George H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS

41 Wall Street NEW YORK Rookery Bldg. CHICAGO
Boston Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco

Investment

Speculation

A well-considered investment in standard dividend paying listed stocks, for cash or on the

Periodical Payment Plan,

secures for you an assured income, with possibilities of profit through higher market prices.

Such an investment combines safety with possible profit and sure dividend returns.

To buy the same securities on margin is to enter the field of speculation, where the possibilities of profit are often more than offset by the danger of the loss which one sudden market slump may entail.

You can invest safely out of your income, in fixed monthly instalments.

"Investment Talks" and Circular P. P. No. 72, explain HOW!

WRITE FOR THEM TO-DAY

Carlisle & Company

BANKERS AND BROKERS
74 Broadway New York

N. Y. R. O. BONDS ARE SAFE

Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued.

Because this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership.

Because its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends.

Because its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.

Because the management is composed of experienced, capable, conservative men who have spent their entire careers in the study of realty values.

10-Year Bonds, \$100 each, paying 6% semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.

Over \$1,000,000 repaid investors to date. Booklet 18 describes our business in detail. Sent upon request.

New York Realty Owners

Resources \$3,500,000
Cap. & Sur. \$2,500,000

489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

\$100 \$500 \$1,000 6% First Mortgage Bonds

These bonds are secured by a first lien on one of the finest and safest stands of commercial timber (including land) on the continent, conservatively appraised at over three times the total issue of bonds.

Two transcontinental railroads are building into the property which is also convenient to water transportation.

The bonds carry with them a participation feature which should give the investor a net return considerably exceeding the 6% interest on the bonds.

Circular E with full details on request.

American Finance & Securities Co.

5 Nassau Street New York

Leslie's Weekly

Financial advertisements always bring satisfactory results. If you have investment offerings send us your advertisement. Pages close every Wednesday.

Leslie's Financial Advertising man will be glad to confer with you regarding your Financial Advertising.

LESLIE-JUDGE CO.,
225 Fifth Ave., New York.

How to Help the Needy.

IT IS far better to help a person to support himself than to carry him on charity. In cases of dire distress, the immediate consideration is relief, whatever may be the moral effect on the beneficiary; but the general rule should be never to give money to any one unless the one helped does something to justify the expenditure. The report of the United Hebrew Charities of New York gives fine illustration of the increased ability of people to take care of themselves through the application of this principle. Every year since 1904, with the exception of the panic years 1907 and 1908, there has been a steadily decreasing number of applications for aid. The decrease last year was 557, although a number of new measures were instituted during the year, bringing in new classes to be helped. For example, a committee was formed to give advice and information to widows. Many women left as widows do not know how to reorganize their households or how best to use the insurance money or other property coming to them. At this point the society steps in with wise counsel, and, if necessary, lends an additional amount of money to combine with what the widow has, in order to make her independent and self-supporting.

Haphazard charity would give money outright, without the needed advice or assistance in investing the same, and soon the person helped would be in as bad straits as before. The immediate financial success of the work of the United Hebrew Charities is not the most important result. The best feature is that whole families are helped to retain their self-respect, to feel they are not objects of charity, and are thus encouraged to become a help instead of a load to society. Sentimental giving encourages dependency and poverty. Assisting people to help themselves makes self-sustaining and helpful citizens.

Neglect of Vital Statistics.

IN A CONSIDERABLE part of the United States there are no adequate laws for the registration of births and deaths, and thus the gathering of such statistics is in some measure limited. In the statistics of deaths compiled in the latest census bulletin are included only those returned from the portion of the United States known as the "registration area," which comprises certain States in which the registration laws are of suitable character and are sufficiently well enforced to insure at least approximately complete returns, in addition to certain cities in non-registration States in which statistics of deaths are collected under effective local ordinances. The South shows a greater lack of effective State registration than any other part of the country. Until the census was established upon a permanent basis, in 1902, no concerted and continuous efforts could be made for the introduction of adequate registration laws. Since that time it has been possible to make considerable additions to the registration area, with the result that for 1910 it included nearly three-fifths of the estimated population of continental United States. California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, certain cities in North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and the city of Washington comprise the present registration area, aside from the cities in other States where local laws are adequate. The public in States which lack this vital method no doubt will eventually discover the need of adequate registration laws.

A Revolution in Shipping.

THE Panama Canal will cause a revolution in shipping. By its means the distance from Europe to San Francisco will be reduced from 13,621 to 6,200 miles, from Montreal to Sydney from 13,690 to 2,738 miles, from England to Australia from 9,307 to 800 miles, and to and from other points like reductions will be made. The voyage between New York and Shanghai will be 1,400 miles shorter than now, and between New York and New Zealand and Australia 2,300. The changes in navigation routes will cause equally great changes in the distribution of the coal trade, old accumulating points being abandoned and new ones established.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 242.)

J. Bath, N. Y.: Do not sacrifice your Steel Com. If the tariff agitation subsides, it should do better. Gold Bonds, Austin, Texas: The 10-year 6 per cent. gold bonds in denominations of \$100, secured by New York Real Estate, are offered by the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Write to them for their "Booklet No. 18."

L. D. S. Quincy, Ill.: Wabash, Pfd. does not offer as good speculative possibilities as Missouri Pacific. The re-organization of the former may involve the payment of an assessment on both the common and preferred.

W. Baltimore: The reason why Goldfield Con., in spite of its generous dividends, sells so low, is because every dollar taken out of a mine depreciates it to that extent. Ultimately it has no value. In an industrial or railway enterprise, the situation is reversed.

C. B. C. Louisville, Ky.: 1. Pay no attention to the Cleveland concern that offers tips on wheat and cotton. 2. Write to Alexander & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York. They are members of the Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange and issue a free market letter.

H. Malone, N. Y.: It is foolish to speak of the banana as "a certain crop." Only recently the news dispatches reported the harm done to banana plantations in the West Indies by a storm. Plantation schemes are enormously overcapitalized as a rule. Leave them alone.

H. Waukegan, Wis.: Casualty stock and other stocks of that description, offered on promises of enormous returns, are not as profitable as appearances indicate. The contrary is too often the fact, hence warnings recently given against the purchase of new-fangled insurance securities.

B. Minneapolis: Have things to do with any proposition, mining magazine, oil, plantation or otherwise, that promises you 16 per cent. returns. Sometimes such generous dividends are earned, but this is seldom. When stock is offered with such an inducement, it is usually very doubtful in character.

A. M. M. Pittsburgh, Pa.: So many realty companies of all kinds, and character, have been selling lands in the suburbs of New York, on Long Island and in Jersey, that it is utterly impossible to keep track of them all. Many of them are under grave suspicion, some are obviously fraudulent. Proceed with caution.

L. Baltimore: Leave the Majestic Gold and Silver Mining stock alone. Buy something that has a regular market. Successful speculators seldom dabble in new mining, oil, magazine, plantation and stocks of that character which are peddled so generally about the country, most of them on most extravagant statements.

P. Texarkana, Ark.: I think well of Northern Pacific and U. S. Steel, Pfd., on recessions. Unless Congress treats the Steel industry with more consideration in the proposed revision of the tariff, Steel will suffer. The last report showed that the dividends on the common were not enough to pay proper charges had been made for depreciation.

P. Minneapolis: The Twin City and Lake Superior Co. projected an electric railway that is partly finished. The capital stock seems excessive. If you can get your money back, take it. 2. I never heard of the mining company. If you had stocks listed on the exchanges, you could always get information regarding them and find a market.

F. Wooster, Mass.: Earnings of Great Northern Pfd. make an excellent showing. While competition for traffic is increasing, the business of the country is also growing. The stock has suffered in connection with the general depression of securities of its character. Some attribute this to the fear of competition growing out of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal.

Higher Living, Nashville, Tenn.: Some of the best public utility corporations are now putting out 6 per cent. bonds in the denomination of \$100, so that small investors are given a chance in securities that were formerly out of their reach. It would pay you to write to the parties offering you these bonds, as they do in their advertisements, and look over the circulars of information regarding them.

A. E. Zanesville, O.: The dissolution of the American Tobacco Co. does not seem to concern Havana Tobacco. The last reports show that the company was not earning full interest on its bonds. I understand the management has been greatly improved. The stock has not been active and no intimation as to the future has been given out. It must be regarded as highly speculative.

M. Port Richmond, N. Y.: The cheap industrial stocks would, in an active rising market, yield a good profit, but whether such a market is to be expected shortly is a serious question. Unoubtedly it would be if politicians would leave business interests alone. 2. Boston Development and Rector Gas are not things in which successful operators in Wall Street put their money. If you can sell without loss, do so.

Ambitious, San Francisco: If you want to trade in the stock market and to buy more shares than you can pay for, you can do this through some well-established house willing to carry stocks on what is called "a margin." Walston H. Brown & Bros., members of New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York City, invite correspondence from any of my readers wanting to buy listed stocks or bonds on a margin.

T. Deepwater, Mo.: In view of the investigation in Washington in reference to frauds practised by those who are selling Florida lands on a highly fictitious basis, and on misrepresentations regarding the Federal Government's work, I advise you to be very careful. It might be well to communicate with your Congressman and ask him if the property in which you have an interest has been promoted by those who are under suspicion.

J. R. Somerset, Pa.: The experience some investors have had with bonds of private water works companies show the uncertainty of investments of this character, for that reason I do not recommend the bonds of the Water & Light Co. to which you refer. All over the United States, the tendency is to displace private water companies with municipal water plants. This has resulted in some instances in great hardship to holders of bonds of the former.

F. Washington, D. C.: If you want to invest \$100 do with it the same as successful speculators and investors do. Buy something for which you can find a market at any time. The trouble with all the little industrial, mining and other propositions whose stock is being peddled about, is that if you ever want to sell the shares, there is no one to buy them. Plenty of good stocks, paying 6 per cent. and better, can be bought on Wall Street for \$100 a share.

Information, Bangor, Me.: Representative bankers and brokers are always willing to advise their customers regarding any particular stock or bond. They are glad to point out the difference between an investment and a speculative security and to recommend the best. George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York City, invite inquiries from my readers regarding conservative and intelligent investments. Write to them for their free "Booklet B."

P. Milwaukee: The Federal Biscuit Co. made an excellent statement in its prospectus. Men of recognized business and financial standing were behind it. Competent auditors vouched for its financial statements. On these evidences there was justification for believing that it offered a business man's speculation. It was never recommended as anything else. No man's judgment is infallible. The man who makes no mistakes, never makes anything.

C. Jersey City: I do not advise you to purchase the stock of the Tungsten Mountain Mines Co., or any other mining stock. Mining is the most speculative of all enterprises. In a recent court case in New York a mining expert testified that not one in a thousand mines justified the expectations of its promoters. People with limited resources ought to speculate only in stocks sold on the exchanges and to which successful operators confine their speculations.

B. Philadelphia: Your plan of buying a dividend payer like Great Northern Pfd. or Reading outright, selling on a 5 point rise and on a decline using the stock as collateral for a loan and continuing to buy, would undoubtedly, if you were patient, yield a profit, unless everything went to smash, which is, of course, improbable. Northwest Pfd., St. Paul, Pfd., New York Central, Atchison, Pfd., Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., and other stocks of high grade, would be safest.

H. Seattle, Wash., K. Fairbury, Neb., and S. Waco, Texas: Wall Street investors do not promote industrial or railway enterprises distantly located, unless they are of some magnitude. So-called "brokers" are willing to promote enterprises of almost any character, but always on a basis which gives them a sure thing, whether it realizes anything for their clients or not. It is usually felt by responsible parties, that local capital can always be found to favor a local enterprise that has merit.

M. Sibley, Ia.: I have often warned my readers against putting their good money in lands in distant states without full knowledge of their real value. Some of these propositions are notoriously overcapitalized. Be as careful about making a purchase of lands as you would in buying anything else. Land schemes are so numerous that it is impossible to keep track of them. Don't believe all that their promoters tell you. If you have any doubt, leave them alone. This may save you good money.

Certain, Madison, Wis.: The reason why gilt-edged investment securities yield only around 4 per cent., is because there is no element of uncertainty about them. You can get securities that will pay you 5, 6, or 7 per cent.—sometimes more—but these must have a speculative element. 2. A plan followed by many successful investors is to write to reputable houses that advertise securities on a profitable basis and get their booklets and circulars of information, which can be studied at leisure.

W. E. L. Rockland, Me.: I presume you refer to Texas Co. stock, which is often called "Texas Oil" because it is the chief competitor of the Standard Oil Co. Up to a recent period it paid 10 per cent. and sold as high as 140 a share. Recently it has been paying 5 per cent. and has ranged from 85 to 100. It presents attractive possibilities as a conservative investment. John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York City, will buy this or any stock, in large or small amounts.

S. Carthage, Mo. and R. Valley, Neb.: I would not buy land or anything else distantly located without making a thorough inquiry regarding its value. It ought not to be difficult to get in touch with someone living in the vicinity, a postmaster, clergyman, editor or some one else who would be well enough informed and of such respectability as would command recognition of his judgment. Sometimes the governor of a state is glad to give advice and inquire, especially if the state is seeking settlers and has an immigration bureau.

J. Brooklyn: American Beet Sugar is earning twice its dividends but the fact that, paying 5 per cent., it sells around 35, shows that it is speculative. A decided reduction in the tariff on raw sugar would undoubtedly affect it adversely. 2. Great Northern would be a purchase at present prices if business conditions were more settled. 3. I would not call the American Pneumatic Service Co.'s 7 per cent. First Pfd. an "absolutely safe investment security." It is classed as an excellent industrial investment.

Clerk, Manchester, Vt.: You can buy bonds of small denomination and pay for them in instalments until the full amount is paid and then the bond is yours, meanwhile the interest on the bonds is credited to your account. The plan is fully described in the new booklet on "The Periodical Payment Plan," just issued by Carlisle & Co., bankers and brokers, 74 Broadway, New York, for their customers. Write to them for a copy of their "Circular P. P. No. 72." Any of my readers can have it on application.

Traveler, Altoona, Pa.: The handiest method of carrying money if you are contemplating a tour abroad or a home is by the check. The American Bankers' Association. These are sold in handy little wallets, made of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 checks, good all over the world. If you lose them, no one else can use them. They also help to identify you in a strange place. It is a very simple system and popular with travelers. Write to the Bankers' Trust Co., 7 Wall Street, New York, for a free booklet, fully explaining plan. Mention Jasper.

F. Troy, N. Y.: 1. The trouble with mining stocks generally, especially the unlisted ones, and which constitute the great majority, is that they are run by insiders for their own benefit. They know when to get in and when to get out. But the public is not informed, as no satisfactory reports are issued. 2. Vulcan Detinning and Southern Ry. Com. have speculative possibilities if the market strengthens. I would take a profit in La Rosa, China, Miami, Ray Con., or any copper stock of that character. Insiders know too much about these and the public too little.

Retail, Fargo: I advise you to start by buying a few shares each of several stocks if you want to embark in the field of speculation. You can buy 5 or 10 shares, or as many more as you please. This will give you a chance to watch the market and have an interest in its daily development. You can start in with \$100 or \$200 and, as you say, "try your luck." J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York City, will send any of my readers a little booklet on "Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading," without charge, on application.

Careful Saver: Interest rates are higher in the West and in the South than in the well-settled East where money is more plentiful. You can get 5 per cent. on your deposits and can draw money at any time without notice or loss of interest. The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co., 1071 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md., which has been in business seventeen years, pays 5 per cent. and receives sums as low as \$25 on which interest is paid January 1st and July 1st. Its interesting booklet, called "The Ideal Investment," shows how to open an account by mail and gives full details of its plan. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to the Calvert Co. for it. It will be sent without charge if you mention Jasper.

Investor, Denver: Among the best of the investment stocks I class Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Jersey Central and Delaware & Hudson. These are known as Coal Roads. Two of them have declared valuable coal stock dividends and Reading, Jersey Central and D. & H. are expected to follow. If they do they will offer fine speculative opportunities in stocks of high grade. A very interesting booklet on the position of the coal roads in this matter has been prepared by Eastman & Dillon Co., bankers and members of New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York City. I advise investors and speculators to read this booklet. A copy can be had without charge by writing to the above bankers for it.

Suspicious, Terre Haute, Ind.: You are wise in being suspicious of the offer of a bond that will pay you such an extra agent rate of interest. A small investor ought to feel his way carefully and not ask for too much on his investment. If you deal through an established bank, you are pretty sure to be on the safe side, because a bank has its reputation to maintain. The Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., of New Orleans, a strong financial institution, offers high-grade Southern bonds that will net from 4 to 6 per cent. Some of these are in denominations as low as \$100. Write to the bank for its latest booklet describing these bonds in detail, showing the cost, the security, and what they pay. The high standing of this institution has given its bond department an excellent reputation. Its booklet will be sent to any reader who will write to the bank for it and mention Jasper.

Bond Speculator, Spokane, Wash.: Some shrewd speculators find greater safety in dealing in bonds than in stocks, as bonds are a lien ahead of stocks and therefore less likely to show a loss. Some small speculators, since bonds have been issued in denominations of \$100, are buying these on the chance of a rise. They are on the lookout for small bonds accompanied with a bonus of stock, or that have a right to participate in the earnings of the company. This is a speculative right and if things go well, it has value just as the convertible privilege of some bonds gives them an attraction for speculators. The U. P. convertible bonds, when the stock rose to high figures, proved to be a profitable speculation for those who converted their bonds into stock. The American Finance & Securities Co., 5 Nassau St., New York, offer a 6 per cent. first mortgage timber bond with a participation feature. These are in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Write to the Securities Co., for their "Circular E," which gives full details.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1912.

JASPER.

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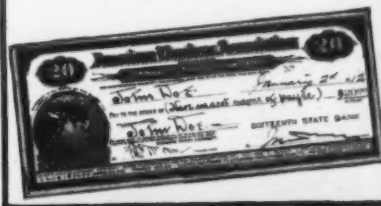
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FORTUNES

in old books, almanacs, magazines, documents, prints, letters, autographs, also in coins, stamps and paper money. Send for illustrated circular. **VONBERGEN, Boston, Mass.**

Wolves in the Fold

(Continued from page 234.)

"When we came out of the water that afternoon, he looked at me and said, 'You're chilly.'"

"Now, of course, the water was cooler than it was in the late morning, when we usually bathed; but it wasn't really cold."

"Oh, no!" I laughed. "I'll be all right when I rub down."

"You can't tell about that," he said. "I am a physician and I know. I'm sorry that I made you run this risk, and I must do what I can to stop any bad results."

"I still laughed, but he came outside of my dressing-room in the bathhouse after a while and handed a bottle through the opening over the door."

"Take a little of this," he said. "There's a little whiskey in it, but that won't hurt you, and as a physician I know that you need some stimulant to set up a reaction against that chill."

"I thought I didn't need it, but then I realized that he naturally knew more about such things than I did; so I took a drink from the bottle."

"I know now that what happened was that the liquor went to my head, but then I had no experience with liquor and so I didn't realize this. It only seemed to make me feel pleasantly warm and happy and careless."

"When I came out of the dressing-room, Dr. Sylvester was waiting for me and seemed quite worried."

"Now," he said, "you need some hot food. I know a nice, quiet little place up here. We'll just go around there and have a bite to eat."

"With the liquor still in my head, I went. He ordered dinner and said I ought to have what he called a highball. He still insisted as a physician that I needed such things."

"I never finished that dinner. I don't mean that I was drugged; I mean that I was made drunk—but that Dr. Sylvester did it out of his influence, as a physician, over me. I only remember getting deathly sick and Dr. Sylvester calling the proprietor and saying he wanted that room upstairs that he had had last week."

"When I was quite sober, it was nearly morning and I was, of course, in that room. I remembered almost nothing, but I fully realized everything that must have happened."

"Dr. Sylvester seemed terribly worried, too. He said he wasn't to blame, because the liquor had gone to his head as well as to mine. He said he had a wife that he didn't like, but he couldn't afford to have her hear of such a thing as this, for then she would divorce him and he would lose his child and his practice and be ruined."

"I went away and told some lie to my parents about meeting a school friend and passing the night with her. For nearly a year after that, Dr. Sylvester kept sending father his bill for treating my sprained ankle, but I always got it out of the mail before it reached father. I remember that, at last, the doctor took to sending the bill to me direct! Then, in a burst of anger, I returned it with this indorsement:

"Paid—by services rendered!"

"A few summers later I went back to Atlantic City and met a girl that knew Dr. Sylvester. She confessed to me that he had followed the very same course with her that he had followed with me. Then we looked up other girls that he had treated—and we found that he had treated them in the same way. Two of them were on the street in New York."

Remember that the woman that told me this was not herself on the street. Indeed, I have every reason to believe this seduction was the only time when she deviated from the prescribed path of conduct. Certainly she is now above suspicion. There can be no doubt of the truth of her story.

And the teacher:

Hulblack was a graduate of a famous New England university. He was not a deep scholar, and I remember that, when he thought he needed a Ph. D. degree in his business, he had to get it from a smaller place. Still, when he cared to teach—which was not oftener than twice a week—he was a fair instructor in Latin. However, his one ambition was to be a person of importance—importance in the respectable

world and popularity in the half-world—and he tried to get the money for the achievement of these things by organizing girls' schools, much as promoters organize companies.

He made a start in Toledo; but something went wrong there, and he closed up shop. Then he went to Boston and did better; but something finally went wrong in Boston, too, and he had to leave that project. Other attempts in other places followed, and the last of them he left under the threat of criminal prosecutions. Yet always the nature of his offenses had been such that people would not talk about it, and so, because the thing was kept silent, he was, until the end, free to start afresh in a new place.

Some time since a batch of this schoolmaster's letters fell into the possession of a lawyer, a friend of mine—and I assure you that they were amazing epistles. The fellow—I do not want to be hard upon him, for he is now eking out a dishonest and dishonored old age in a miserable lodging house—had begun to "kite checks" among the three bank accounts that he kept under the three forms of his name (Neal Moore Hulblack, N. Moore Hulblack and N. M. Hulblack), had passed to cheating his daughter-in-law, and had ended by at least one other act of fraud that, if he should be prosecuted for it, will send him to jail. With a dyed mustache and a gargoylesque imitation of youth, he used to go from his classroom to pose, under the alias of "Jabez Wilson," among women that bled him and for whom he spent trust moneys belonging to his schools. When his favorite son was buried, he wept upon the shoulder of one of his pupils, and then used her sympathy to seduce her. Afterward he made love to the son's young widow, but was rebuffed.

Now, my point about this is perfectly simple and, I trust, kindly. There are (not least of all in my own!) bad men and women and stupid men and women in every business. There are, for instance, some especially dangerous women in the aprons of child nurses and under the caps of nursery maids—women that have, in more instances than parents guess, directed their charges' impulses into channels that the charges' parents little dream are at that time open. There are, too, I am inclined to believe, fewer bad persons in those businesses that have to do with the training of the young mind and the care of the spiritually or physically ailing than in most other callings. Yet, just because the exceptions exist at all—just because these professions of trust offer more, safer and easier chances of what is called backsliding than other professions—the members of the professions of trust ought to labor ceaselessly to purge the ranks of their students and practitioners of the vicious and the weak; and just because the wrong that these vicious persons or weaklings may do—and sometimes actually accomplish—it behooves you, if you have the care of a young life or a dependent life in your hands, to know thoroughly and to watch continuously those to whom, in the present nature of things, you are forced to delegate a certain portion of that care.

Democracy of the Y. M. C. A.

EVERY upright and ambitious young man has a chance in the Y. M. C. A. The entire police force of Montclair, N. J., twenty-eight men, and the thirty-five mail carriers of the same place have joined the local Y. M. C. A., their membership fees being paid by the people of Montclair. Efforts are now being made to induce all street-car motormen and conductors to join. The citizens of Montclair could make no better investment than this nor could a more decisive blow be struck against saloons and social clubs of questionable character. Membership in the Y. M. C. A. does not depend, we are glad to say, upon the cut of one's clothes or the circle of society in which one moves.

Fitted for Either.—"What a sweet voice your daughter has!"

"Yes. We're in doubt whether to make her a grand-opera singer or a telephone girl."

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The Furrow. The most distinctive spring hat ever made. Comes in dark gray, light gray, tan and brown. Same hat imported from Austria will cost you \$2. We make it here—same duty—and sell it for \$3—prepaid. Made of fine felt. You'll like it as soon as you see it. If you don't—your money back by return mail. State size, color and send \$2 today. Write for 1912 Style Book of Hats and Caps—FREE.

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Beautiful and attractive patterns. Made in all colors. Easily kept clean and warranted to wear. Woven in one piece. Both sides can be used. Sold direct at one profit. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

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Will give you results as accurately and in as practical a manner as an expensive automatic adding machine. Machine measures 4x7x1 in. Can be placed on your work or carried in the pocket. Capacity 85,999,999.99. Quickly resets to zero. Durability and accuracy GUARANTEED for one year. This machine will save time and labor of anyone having adding to do. PRICE DELIVERED \$3.50. Send us your order today. Satisfaction guaranteed within ten days. An unlimited opportunity for agents.

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I want High-class Salesmen to sell my FLORIDA LAND. No experience necessary. Good men earn \$100 to \$500 weekly. Sideline men easily make \$50 to \$200 weekly. Send for "Confidential Circular to General Agents," and "Selling Manual." Both free.

E. C. HOWE, 771 Hartford Bldg., Chicago

3,000,000 Chinese Threatened with Starvation.

(Continued from page 237.)

far distant—China, with her four hundred millions of consumers, will be a market worth having. Szechuan, with its seventy to eighty millions; Yunnan, with one hundred and forty-six thousand square miles of mineral-bearing mountains, over a thousand copper mines, silver, lead, tin, iron and coal—enough to supply the world for a hundred years; northern China, with its wonderfully productive ground, and the thrifty, canny people of the South, the type so well known in America—these are the elements that will make China, once open to trade, the world's great market—a market for American products that has been shamefully neglected by our manufacturers. Goods were carelessly packed and arrived at their destination in shameful condition. We gave comparatively short credits. The Germans, on the contrary, gave long credits, paid the greatest attention to the packing and sent men to China who lived in the interior. They absorbed, with their customary diligence and perseverance, the language of the people and a knowledge of their needs. To-day they are so strongly entrenched that you see articles of German manufacture everywhere.

The need for help for the famine sufferers is immediate and urgent. The Shanghai committee asks for a million dollars. Appeals are being sent out by the committee. I am endeavoring to have ministers in every church in the country, regardless of denomination, deliver lectures upon famine conditions in China and solicit subscriptions. Concerted action is imperative.

Sunday, March 10th, has been designated as China Famine Fund Day, and we have asked President Taft to make an appeal in a Washington church, and Mr. Roosevelt to do the same in New York. The local committee in New York is working hand in hand with the Red Cross Society, and every dollar subscribed will be sent to China, as each member of the committee is donating his services.

The Shanghai committee will see that the relief is properly administered. It comprises in its membership the most influential and responsible foreigners and Chinese in the new republic. Dr. A. P. Wilder, consul-general at Shanghai, one of the most prominent members of the committee, is one of the finest types of the best Americanism. Dr. Wu Ting-fang is well known to Americans.

Subscriptions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. If you are not a millionaire and cannot write a check for ten thousand dollars, your dollar will buy a month's food supply. Three dollars will save a life, and fifteen dollars will save a family from starvation.

Throug The Opera Glass

PLAYS TO WHICH ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER.

(continued from page 232.)

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Bunty Pulls the Strings
Bird of Paradise
The Garden of Allah
A Butterfly on the Wheel
The Talker
Sumurun
Disraeli
The Little Millionaire
The Woman
The Return of Peter Grimm
The Return from Jerusalem
The Quaker Girl
Kismet
Elevating a Husband
The Million
Officer 666
Little Boy Blue
Winter Garden
A Slice of Life
The Fatted Calf
Green Stockings
Oliver Twist
Durbur in Kinemacolor
New York Hippodrome

Collier's Theater
Maxine Elliott's
Century
39th St.
Harris
Casino
Wallack's
Cohan
Republic
Belasco
Hudson
Park
Knickerbocker
Liberty
Herald Square
Gaiety
Lyric

Empire
Daly's
Lyceum
New Amsterdam
New York

Russia in the Grip of Winter.

(Continued from page 231.)

The water of the Neva is none of the purest. Even in Lapland a Russian winter is not so unendurable as one might think, for there the indispensable reindeer furnish meat, milk and clothing; and with a stout reindeer coat the Lapp can defy

Hoarding Up Happiness

By FRANKLIN O. KING

The Miser Hoards for Greed of Gain—The Wise Man Saves 'gainst Days of Rain. The World hates a Miser, but loves a Provider. By Cancelling a few Habits, You will be able to Divide more Comforts with Your Family, and Happiness will Multiply for All of You. Happiness after all is a mere question of Arithmetic. "For unto Every One that Hath shall be Given, and He shall have Abundance; but from Him that Hath Not, shall be Taken Away even that which He Hath." The Man who Lays by Something each day for his Loved Ones is Hoarding up Happiness, because He is providing for them an Independent Future. "You may sin at Times, but the Worst of All Crimes is to Find Yourself Short of a Dollar or Two."

How much Better off are You than Last Year or the Year before That? How Much have You Actually Got that You could call Your Own? A Little Furniture? A Piano, perhaps? A Few Dollars in the Bank? And how many Weary Years has it taken You to get Together that little Mite? Don't You see how Hopeless It is? You come Home each Night a little more Tired, and Your good Wife can see the gray coming into Your Hair—if It isn't already There. Chances for Promotion grow Less and Less, as each Year is added, but Ever and Always Your Expenses seem to Grow.

The Systematic Saver Accumulates slowly, unless His Savings are Put to Work where They can Earn Something Worth While. Fifteen Hundred Dollars put into a Savings Bank will, in One Year, at 3 per cent earn You less than Fifty Dollars. Half of Fifteen Hundred Dollars invested in One of our Ten-Acre Danbury Colony Farms, in convenient Monthly Payments (Protected by Sickness and Insurance Clauses) will Earn Freedom from Care, and that Comfort which comes from the Ability to Sit under One's "Own Vine and Fig Tree," with a certain Income Insured.

The Best Incentive to Persistent and Systematic Saving is the Desire to Get a Home. The Best Place I Know of to Get a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three Big Money-Making Crops a Year, on the Same Soil, and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not Eat up the Profits Your Hands Create.

If every Man who reads this Article would Take

the Time to THINK, and the Trouble to INVESTIGATE, every Acre of our Danbury Colony Land Would be Sold Within the Next Three Months. If Every Woman who glances through this Advertisement but Knew the Plain Truth about our Part of Texas, You couldn't Keep Her away from There with a Shot-Gun, because the Woman is Primarily a Home-Seeker and a Home-Maker, and the Future of Her Children is the Great Proposition that is Uppermost in Her Mind and Heart.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of \$300 to \$500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than \$1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing Crops, etc.

What would You think of a little Town of about 1,300 People situated near our Lands, where they ship on an average of \$400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, etc., a year? During 1910 this Community shipped nearly \$100,000 worth of Strawberries alone.

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of Three Good Railroads, and in addition to this have the inestimable Advantages of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, so that our Freight Rates are Cut Practically in Half. The Climate is Extremely Healthful and Superior to that of California or Florida—Winter and Summer—owing to the Constant Gulf Breeze.

Our Contract Embodies Life and Accident Insurance, and should You die, or become totally disabled, Your Family, or anyone else You name, will get the Farm without the Payment of another Penny. If You should be Dissatisfied, we will Absolutely Refund Your Money, as per the Terms of our Guarantee.

Write for our Free Book. Fill Out the Blank Space below with Your Name and Address, plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf Realty Company, 1371 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Illinois. Read it carefully, then use Your Own Good Judgment.

Please send me your book, "Independence With Ten Acres."

February 29th issue LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

WRING \$8.00 A DAY INTO YOUR POCKET

NO IDLE STATEMENT—A REALITY GET—THE FACTS!



the truth, let others tell you. New, startlingly original, simple, novel, mighty practical Mop Wringer. Adjusted to any mop handle in a minute—make \$8.00 a day easy. Not a self-wringing mop—but a MOP WRINGING DEVICE—adjustable to any mop handle—so simple, child 12 years old can adjust and use it—strong, durable—lasts for years. Low price. H. Clark, of Ind. writes: "Made \$5.25 yesterday—can sell 200 a week easy." F. Holmes of Wis.: "Great snap—made \$34.50 first week." Mary Brown, Kan.: "First 10 days I averaged \$5.40 a day." It solves great problem—makes TRIANGLE MOP WRINGER wringing a mop cloth quick, easy, pleasant task. Wrings any cloth, large or small, wrings all of the mop—wrings it perfectly—wrings conveniently—no need of women wringing their hands, suffering back-breaking toil. Simply adjust the Triangle Mop Wringer to the mop handle—just a minute's work—thereafter wringing the cloth is easily and quickly accomplished. Women delighted.

Thousands Sold in a County. Exclusive territory. Look—act quickly, hustle—drop a postal for free agency terms. TRIANGLE MFG. CO. Box 403, Sta. F, TOLEDO, OHIO

the thermometer, however low it drops.

It is said that one hospitable Russian, when he notices another with a suspiciously white nose on the street in the wintertime, though the other may be an entire stranger, stops him with the exclamation, "Thy nose, little father!" and, seizing a handful of snow, begins to rub his neighbor's proboscis vigorously. The near-frozen one responds, "Many, many thanks, little father! Mayest thou live many years and never lose thy nose!" Such are the amenities of life in the land where the Ice King reigns.

When She Quit.—Mrs. Bacon—"When you spoke sharply to your cook, did she sit up and take notice?"

Mrs. Egbert—"No; she stood up and gave notice."—Blue Bull.

Often the Case.—"Wombat says his wife is his right hand."

"Well?"

"Sometimes he doesn't let his right hand know what his left hand is doing."—Red Hen.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Expansive Breathing

A book that fully explains how to vitalize the Blood through proper breathing. Correct breathing (both nose and mouth) described by diagrams, etc. Book contains 64 pages of important information on Chest Expansion, Lung Development and Internal Exercises; includes Special Breathing Exercises. Endorsed by Physicians—Accepted by the National Medical Library. Sent on receipt of 10c—coin or stamps. P. Von Boeckmann, R. S. 1455 Terminal Bldg., 108 Park Avenue, New York City

AGENTS 100% PROFIT

15 In One

Just out. Patented. New Combination. Low priced. Agents wanted. Every home needs tools. Sells at sight to Farmers, Trimmers, Machinists, Automobile Owners, in stores and the home. Made of Drop Forged high grade carbon steel. Essex Co., N.Y. agent sold 125 first few days. Sample free to workers. THOMAS MFG. CO. 1814 Harvey St., Dayton, Ohio

Of Especial Interest to Women

WOMEN AND SCIENTIFIC BEGGARS.

The easiest victims of scientific mendicants are women. Systematic begging by professionals on the crowded streets of the city will easily net from three to five dollars a day. In order to make the strongest appeal on the sympathies of the passer-by, a physical defect, either real or feigned, is a necessity. A young woman, recently arrested as a mendicant, had been using a paralyzed hand to secure enough alms to support handsomely a man who for years had used her as a tool. The man, it appears, kept a notebook in which the streets were carefully marked out. A route for the day was always mapped out ahead, and in this systematic way New York and neighboring cities were worked to great profit. Another case in which even more cunning appears is that of a widow just ordered deported from the port of New York. Her method was to pose as a destitute and evicted widow in the midst of shabby furniture heaped outside the tenement chosen as the seat of action. When she enlarged the scheme to include her two children, appropriately attired in ragged clothes, as a further bid for sympathy and help, the Children's Society took a hand. Seven times in three years has she been convicted of begging, but after serving her seventh sentence at the workhouse she will be returned to England as an undesirable immigrant. During these three years, however, she has been sending back to her husband in England hundreds of dollars monthly. Deserving and needy people should be helped, but the best way, as a rule, is to help them to help themselves. Indiscriminate giving to street beggars who appeal to one's sympathy may occasionally relieve actual need, but usually it may be counted upon as being an imposition. Such practices will never be broken up so long as people allow sympathy to get the better of judgment.

A, VALUELESS EXPERIMENT.

Suppose a few young women, under the stimulus of a test, were able to live on seven cents a day each. What particular value is that to the families of the poor, battling with the high cost of living? Several young girls connected with the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School, being furnished a model flat for demonstration purposes, did their own housekeeping, marketing and preparing their meals on a seven-cents per day basis for each individual. We give a sample menu:

Breakfast—Cornmeal mush and milk, brown bread or toast, coffee or cocoa.

Luncheon—Peanut sandwiches, bread and jelly squares, fruit.

Dinner—Split pea soup, creamed codfish on toast, apple dumplings with sauce.

The breakfast and luncheon are not so bad, although there is nothing very elaborate about them. The dinner menu, however, sounds more like a light lunch than a substantial dinner. Hard-working men and women and growing girls and boys need a little more fuel to feed the human furnace than seven cents a day can purchase. These girls did it for a week and are proud of their low cost record, but could they do it the year through? In place of forty-nine cents per person a week, we think the average family finds it requires pretty close sailing on ninety-four cents per week for each person. An experiment a little more possible of general adoption by the workingman would have served a better purpose.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

What does it mean for woman suffrage to make good? Addressing the Woman's Club of Denver, President Charles A. Johnson, of the Chamber of Commerce, said, "It seems to me that if the women devoted less time to promoting suffrage in other States and more time to affairs at home, they would accomplish more here." But suppose this advice were followed literally; then some other critic would rise up to say that the history of equal suffrage proved women incapable of considering anything beyond their own local interests. The members of the Woman's Club were angry, it appears, because they had invited Mr. Johnson to talk not on equal suffrage, but on good roads. The interesting point here is not the anger of Mr. Johnson's hearers. Women will after a while learn not to grow angry at unjust criticism. But the fact that the speaker had been invited to discuss "good roads" is rather convincing evidence in itself that the women were interested in something else besides the extension of equal suffrage. Quite apart from the question of suffrage, we think the record of village and town improvement societies throughout the country justifies the conclusion that women are doing their part in looking after practical affairs in their own communities.

DO WOMEN DESTROY CREDIT?

The credit of Western cities, claims Frank S. Grant, corporation counsel of Portland, Ore., is being destroyed by women juries, women chiefs of police and woman suffrage in general. Eastern capitalists, it seems, are more ready to buy the bonds of those municipalities which are not experimenting along these lines, so that cities where woman suffrage is in vogue are paying a higher rate of interest than even smaller cities in the same sections which have not made the innovations. But is it surprising, in view of the conservatism of the East and the fact that woman's

entrance into public life is still in the experimental stage, that capital should be a little timid in its attitude? When readjustment has fully taken place, we venture to assert that there will be little or no difference among the municipalities in the selling qualities of their bonds. Mr. Grant is particularly outspoken against women serving on juries, declaring that their complete lack of training and the absence of everything but feminine ideas concerning questions leads many parties to civil suits to waive jury trials and rely upon the court. But has the male jury always been an unqualified intellectual and ethical success? Has not President Taft, able jurist as well as statesman, had something to say about reforming jury procedure? The men will have to make a stronger exhibit than the jury if they are to score against woman suffrage.

RACE SUICIDE AND THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

It is not the millionaires or the very poor who fail to have children, but the great, well-to-do middle class. So asserts Dr. R. J. Sprague, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who has for years been making a study of conditions. The explanation is simple. The very poor have no great concern in giving their children an education and a good start in life, and, with little thought of the increasing number to be fed and clothed on the morrow, their families grow apace. The middle class, both those who are well-to-do and those with whom it is a struggle to maintain their place in society, realize the added cost of the upbringing of a family to-day, and, having a commendable ambition to educate their children and give them a fair start in life, small families have become the rule. Dr. Sprague also holds woman's entrance into business and professional life responsible for the disinclination on her part even to enter the married state. "The professional woman," says Dr. Sprague, "has money of her own. She need not get it from a husband. Why should she marry? She has a nice home and good clothes and all she wishes. Is it any wonder that she dreads to exchange it for depending on a husband with an income perhaps smaller than her own, the monotony of a home and the cares of babies?" On the basis of economics as here presented, we confess we can see no reason why a woman should tie herself to a man with less income than she herself is receiving. But women have not always married simply to get a home. A large part of marriages have been for love, notwithstanding the record of the divorce courts and the heiresses who sell themselves for empty European titles. We very much fear that men and women will marry in the future when they love one another, whatever the economic conditions may be.

Secretary Knox's Great Peace Mission.

(Continued from page 226)

few of our Latin-American neighbors in their progress toward good government by assisting them to meet their just obligations and to keep out of trouble. We wish to see them prosper, and their prosperity, by reflex action, is felt not only by us, but also by all members of the American family."

This is the message which the Secretary of State will carry in person to those republics—that their prosperity and progress are identical with our own interests, and that, after all, helping them to help themselves is in part a selfish aim, as therein lies the surest and cheapest protection for our interests in the neighborhood of the canal.

One thing that we may hope to have brought out by this trip—probably the most important point to be watched for—is that the assertion that these loans are being forced upon the Central American republics and that their people are hostile to them is a perversion of truth. Nothing could more clearly bring to light the true attitude of these countries toward these loans than the personal visit of the Secretary. It will be seized upon both by the friends of the loan and the enemies and the question will be brought sharply to issue, which is almost certain to force the truth before the American public.

Crossing into Guatemala, it is likely a more serious or at least a more critical political situation will be presented. The oft-reiterated assertions of President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, that he wants only to mind his own business and cares only for the peace of Central America and the friendship of the United States, are not believed in all quarters of Central America, and it

is certain that the politicians of the other countries will have their ears to the ground for every whisper from Guatemala while Mr. Knox is President Cabrera's guest. In many ways the United States has tried to show its friendliness for Guatemala, which it desires to have reciprocated. The visit of the Secretary will be a strong accentuation of that good-will, and naturally the President's reception of the proffered friendship will be watched closely.

For Costa Rica there is the welfare of the Central American Court of Justice, an institution in which Secretary Knox takes the deepest interest. The court is an outgrowth of the Washington convention—the pact signed by all the Central American countries in Washington for the preservation of Central American peace. The building for the Court of Justice, which was given by Andrew Carnegie, was destroyed in the last Costa Rican earthquake, and plans are under consideration for the reconstruction of the building. In San Salvador the Secretary will be the guest of President Simon Araujo. In the visits to these countries also Mr. Knox, by his furtherance of good relations, should give considerable impetus to our commerce with them, which, as he has pointed out in several of his speeches, is by no means inconsiderable. In 1909 the total foreign commerce of the Central American countries amounted to \$60,000,000, about one-half of which was with the United States. This amount would be greatly increased by the establishment of peaceful conditions in those countries.

In South America the Secretary will visit Colombia, possibly, and Venezuela. In the West Indies his trip extends through Haiti to the Dominican Republic, with which country the United States has now a loan agreement similar

to those it is proposed to make with Nicaragua and Honduras and Porto Rico and Cuba.

The visit to Havana will rival in interest those made to Honduras and Nicaragua. The appearance in Cuba's capital of the man who so recently exploded the Veterans' agitation and by his famous note initiated the "preventive policy" is certain to quiet the unrest which inevitably followed the deliverance of the necessarily distinct hint to President Gomez. There is a presidential election to take place in Cuba next fall, and, though it appears that the Secretary's ultimatum to President Gomez effectively dissipated the dangerous phases of the Veterans' movement, yet it is most fortunate that the Secretary will have an opportunity in person to smooth out any misapprehensions that may exist in Cuban minds.

Generally, the visit of the Secretary of State to these countries at this time will center interest in the United States upon the vitally important question pending with regard to them, will force discussion, and by that concentration of attention will erase the blur of misunderstanding that more than all else hampers those who carry interests into foreign fields.

Several of the republics which Mr. Knox intends to visit have manifested their satisfaction over his coming and have prepared to give him a most hospitable welcome. But Senator Pedro Nel Ospina, the minister from Colombia, sent a letter to the Department of State, plainly intimating that the Secretary's visit to Colombia would be unwelcome. This letter, which was regarded as an insult to Mr. Knox, was prompted by the writer's resentment over the Panama incident. He stated that a note which he sent three months ago to the department, demanding that

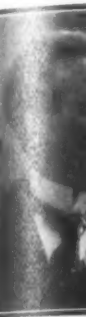
the questions of the secession of Panama from Colombia and the claim of an indemnity therefor be submitted to arbitration, had been ignored. This act of Senator Ospina, it is believed, will end his diplomatic career.

The Chance To Marry.

(Continued from page 230.)

been married. Between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, for instance, ninety-five out of one hundred spinsters and eighty-five out of each one hundred widows marry bachelors. There is not much change in this ratio until between the years of thirty-five and forty-five, when forty-five spinsters and fifty-five widows marry widowers. During the next ten years the widower is in high demand, for during that period seventy-five spinsters and eighty widows take widowers for husbands.

It is quite popularly believed that to be an eligible husband a man must be some years the senior of the woman, and because of this entirely fallacious belief probably nine out of ten young women misdirect a large amount of their marriageable energy. In other words, the young woman of twenty-one looks to the men who are considerably older than herself for mating material—a fact which handicaps her at the start. For figures which cover a period of many years show conclusively that up until the age of thirty a woman's greatest chances of marriage lie with men of her own age. In other words, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, approximately seventy per cent. of the women who take husbands marry men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty—a suggestive fact which may be pointed out as a last hint to women who wish to marry.



JACOB SCHURMAN
President of the University of Wisconsin

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The Public Forum

WHAT IS JUSTICE?

President Schurman, of Cornell University.

THE ethical side of socialism claims to be a gospel of justice. But what is justice? If we could see the present industrial system and set it on the socialistic regime, I believe



BROWN BRD.
JACOB G. SCHURMAN,
President of Cornell University.

that in practice it would produce less justice for the individual members of society than the competitive system, under which each member of the economic system receives as compensation for his services the value of the product which his labor creates. Economic justice is to be realized to-day not by the enactment of socialism, but by the abolition of special privileges and the opening of new avenues of opportunity.

PECULIAR PERIL OF REPUBLICS.

Hon. Horace White.

IT is the peculiar peril of republics, illustrated by the history of Holland, as well as the annals of free states in the ancient and the medieval world, to suffer from the transports of blind feeling which sometimes seize the minds of their citizens. Servants of the people are often made aware of the fluctuations of public favor under the impulse of unreasoning emotion. It should be the office of liberal institutions to train the judgment of the citizen, school him in self-restraint and arm him against appeals addressed to prejudice and discontent.

TOO MUCH KNOCKING.

William S. Hawk, President of the Ohio Society.

WE ARE regaled with everything from Dr. Wilson's soothing syrup to Colonel Harvey's cough drops. What we need is less hot air, more boosting, and less kicking. A knocker is a good thing on a door, but it is a nuisance anywhere else.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Governor Dix of the State of New York.

AT THIS very time we are suffering from a plethora of laws and regulations aimed at the conduct of business. What with new interpretations of existing laws, additions without number to the statute-books and attempts to regulate and supervise every effort of human endeavor, can we wonder that business enterprise is discouraged and checked, the field of employment diminished, the rewards of labor decreased and the financial and industrial future rendered unstable and insecure? America needs economic peace. We need a cessation of demagogic attacks and appeals to class prejudice.

THE COMING SOUTHWEST.

B. F. Yoakum, Chairman St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

MISSOURI, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, 459,000 square miles in area, have only twenty-five per cent. of their tillable lands under cultivation. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 179,000 square miles in area, have over sixty per cent. of their tillable lands under cultivation. When the four Southwestern States have as large a percentage of their land under cultivation, proceeds from agriculture in those States will be several times what they are to-day. This will make the Southwestern section the greatest wealth-producing territory in the world.

PROSPERITY'S ONLY OBSTACLE.

Theodore N. Vail, President American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

COURTS are beginning to define and business is beginning to learn what can and what cannot be done under the anti-trust laws, and business is shaping itself in accordance. The only obstacle to a recurrence of general prosperity is the fear of a lot of new, indefinite laws, difficult of both interpretation and application. The socialism which is believed to prevail in the West is superficial. Farmers in automobiles indulging in pessimistic talk

may indicate morbid imagination, but do not prove the existence of socialistic conditions.

WISE LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Secretary of War Stimson.

NOBODY thinks that modern business can be run permanently by a series of explosions. Nobody believes that the American people intend to regulate permanently the delicate operations of their modern trade from the office of the district attorney. What we need is wise and prompt legislation. What we need is not to inject the problem further into politics, but to remove it from politics as far as possible.

A UNION MAN'S OPINION.

Col. E. W. Howe, of Kansas.

I AM A UNION man and have a card from Denver Typographical Union; I was never a "scab," and, during the years I was an employer, employed union labor without a single difficulty. I believe in workingmen getting every right due them, but I also believe that, when strikers blow up a bridge worth \$20,000, they are exactly as culpable as masked robbers who stop a railroad train and take \$20,000 from the express car.

SHADOW OF THE SHERMAN LAW.

President Ripley, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

THE ATTEMPT to substitute unlimited competition for trade agreements or agreements in restriction of competition is as futile as the fabled effort to keep back the sea with a broom. The shadow of the Sherman law hangs over everything. Nobody knows what it means or can know until after his particular case has been passed on by the court, which may emphasize its findings with a fine or jail sentence; yet everybody knows the spirit if not the letter of the law is violated daily and hourly all over the country, and that it always will be, no matter what laws are made.

SPECULATION NOT GAMBLING.

Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary New York Chamber of Commerce.

INVESTMENT is the operation consisting of the purchase of securities for the purpose of income; speculation is an operation conducted for gain and is based on knowledge and foresight; it is not gambling in any sense of the word. Gambling consists of taking a chance with absolutely no knowledge of the qualities of the stock purchased, but merely a hope of large and quick returns. Make investments by all means if you can, but be sure that the securities you buy are sound and productive. Speculate if you have the knowledge and can afford to lose the money. Never gamble.

SOME DANGERS AHEAD.

Presiding Judge Knapp, United States Court of Commerce.

OUR WHOLE national future depends upon the solution of the problems of interstate commerce. If we are to go forward, the revenues of the railroads should be sufficient to pay such a return upon honest investment that capital may be attracted for the construction and extension of railways and the development of regions that await us. The revenues should be large enough to pay all employees wages which will make national prosperity. I see serious dangers in the present condition. Congress is constantly agitated. So are the Legislatures of all the States. Forty State commissions are wrestling with the subject. There is the menace of stubborn conflict between the railroads and their two million organized employees. Finally, there is a menace of political influence. If the regulation which is now sought to be enforced shall be found inadequate, government ownership of the railroads is the only alternative.



MARTIN A. KNAPP,
Presiding Judge United States Court of Commerce.

PIERCE MOTOR CYCLES

Are not made to compete in price but to surpass in QUALITY.

THE SINGLE CYLINDER MODEL

Is simpler in design and construction than any other motorcycle. In efficiency, strength, speed and hill-climbing it is superior to other singles, comparing favorably with twins. The strong large tubing frame made of 3 1/2 in. diameter seamless steel tubing will not break or buckle and eliminates unsightly separate tanks. The 5 H.P. engine with roller bearings, mechanical valves, magneto ignition, automatic carburetor, is not of the excessive high speed type and consequently will not shake to pieces when put in service. It gives a speed of 55 miles an hour, power to climb hills that other singles cannot, and in smooth, easy riding is only excelled by the Pierce four cylinder.

THE FOUR CYLINDER MODEL

Is the world's finest motorcycle and is replete with distinctive features such as large tubing frame, shaft drive, 2-speed gears, free engine clutch, automatic oiling system, and magneto ignition. This is a de luxe motorcycle for discriminating riders. Read the whole story in catalog "L.W." Sent free on request.

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Photogravure in black, 12 x 16
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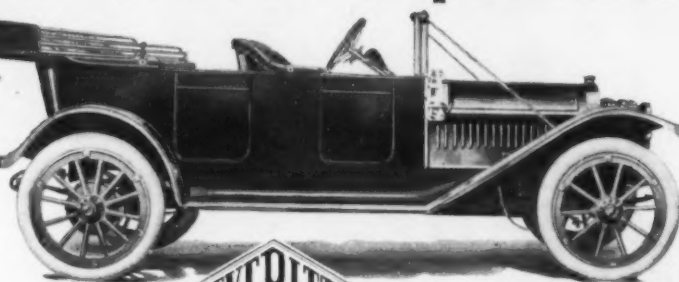
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225 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pictures that draw a parallel of tremendous importance

Everitt "Six-48"
\$1850

Equipped with Self-starter, Top, Win shield, Speedometer, Prest-O-Lite tank, especially designed tire irons on rear, horn, tools, etc. Other details below at the right.



AVERAGE \$1800 CARS

NUMBER OF CYLINDERS

1 2 3 4

30 H.P.

WHEELBASE

112 TO 118 INCHES

SIZE OF WHEELS

34 INCHES

SIZE OF TIRES

35 1/4 INCHES

DEMOUNTABLE RIMS—NO

SELF-STARTER—NO

CONSTRUCTION

OPEN HEARTH STEEL

Everitt "Four-36"—\$1500. Construction throughout of the same high type as the "Six-48." Wheel base, 115 inches; Tires, 34 x 4 inches; Demountable Rims. Equipment complete, including Top, Windshield, Speedometer, Prest-O-Lite tank, specially designed tire irons, unusually high-grade tool equipment, and Self-Starters.

Standard "Everitt 30"—\$1250. Wheelbase, 110 inches; Tires, 34 x 3 1/2 inches; Quick Detachable Rims; Equipment complete, including Silk Mohair Top, Windshield, Two Gas Lamps, Three Oil Lamps, Generator, Horn, Tools and Repair Kit.

Quite properly, a motor car manufacturer is not permitted, in an advertisement, to point out those features in which his car excels other cars—and mention those cars by name.

But there are some Everitt truths so big and overshadowing that they cannot be held down.

For instance, that there is no other six-cylinder car in the market—of equal wheelbase, horsepower, equipment, and proportion of chrome nickel construction—at \$1850 or anything like that price.

If it is a four-cylinder car you picture in your mind—selling from \$1800 to \$3500—in all likelihood it will fall hopelessly behind the Everitt "Six-48" in horsepower, wheelbase, and the proportion of high caliber steel used in the construction. It probably will not equal the Everitt in complete equipment, a self-starter, or demountable rims.

If it is a six-cylinder car, and includes some—or even all—of the extraordinary Everitt features, you will find the price twice or thrice the Everitt price.

The deliberate purpose of this announcement is to induce you, by pictures and by arguments, to make a deadly parallel in your own mind between what \$1850 buys you in the great big beautiful Everitt "Six," and First, what \$1850 or more buys in the four-cylinder field; and

Second, what the splendid Everitt features of value cost in the six-cylinder field. If you make such a comparison, you're bound to seek an Everitt demonstration—and that inevitably means Everitt ownership.

METZGER MOTOR CAR CO.

112 Milwaukee Avenue East, DETROIT, MICH.

\$1850 EVERITT "SIX"

NUMBER OF CYLINDERS

1 2 3 4 5 6

EVERITT MONOBLOC "SIX"

48 H.P.

WHEELBASE

127 INCHES

SIZE OF WHEELS

36 INCHES

SIZE OF TIRES

4 INCHES

DEMOUNTABLE RIMS—YES

SELF-STARTER—YES

CONSTRUCTION

ALL CHROME NICKEL STEEL

USE THIS COUPON

Metzger Motor Car Co.,
112 Milwaukee Ave. East, Detroit, Michigan.
Send 1912 catalog and dealer's name.

The News of the Time in Pictures



"War" Spectators Along the Rio Grande.

Crowd of sightseers at El Paso, Texas, eager to behold a recently expected battle at Juarez, Mexico, between the latest insurgents and the Federal troops. The troops seen were United States cavalry camped near the Custom House.



King Frost's Power in the Northern West.

Great ridges of ice on Lake Michigan off Evanston, Ill. The ice conditions on this lake lately were the worst for years.



Fine Monument to a Noble Citizen.

Imposing memorial at Fairhaven, Mass., in honor of Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, a native and benefactor of the town.



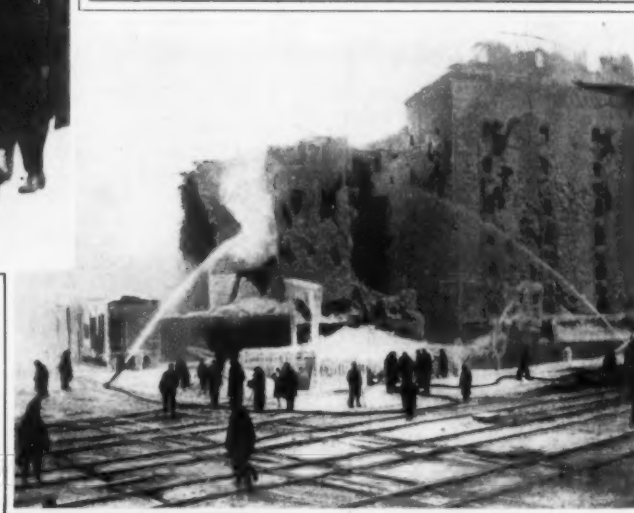
Odd Railroad Wreck Scene.

Farmers fighting with snow flames which broke out in the wreckage caused by the collision of two freight trains near Kalamazoo, Mich. They had to work on a steep embankment. One man was killed and three injured in the collision.



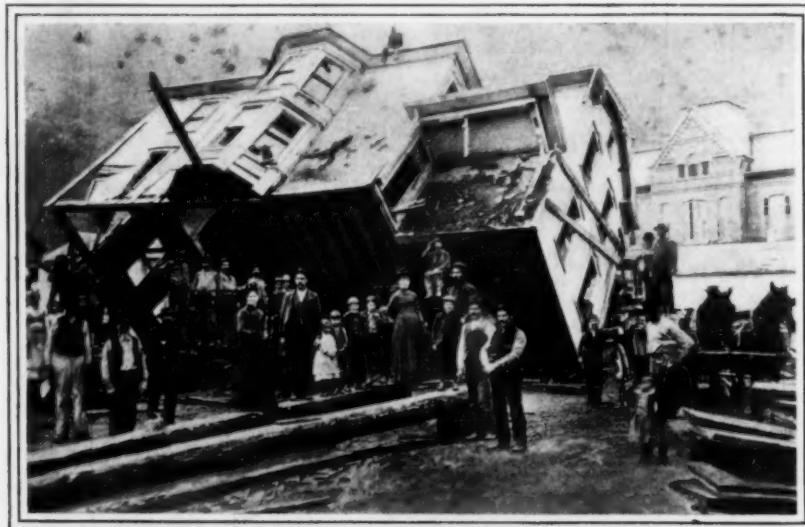
Echo of the McNamara Case.

Michael J. Cusame, business agent of the United Structural Iron Workers of America, arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of conspiracy in shipping dynamite. He is one of fifty-four men indicted for alleged complicity in the McNamara dynamite outrages.



A \$500,000 Elevator Fire in Chicago.

Firemen fighting the flames which destroyed the big grain elevator of the Northern Maltin Co. The fire threatened many other buildings, and was controlled with difficulty. Three men were injured and thirty-five firemen narrowly escaped death.



Curious House-handling Operation.

Building overturned by a flood at Johnstown, Pa., being lifted up and restored to an upright position through the engineering skill of a contractor. Many other structures which had been toppled over were placed back on their foundations.



Remains of the demolished express safe.

Daring Train Robbery in Arkansas.

Ruins of an express car shattered with dynamite by two train robbers at Hulbert. The express safe was blown to pieces and its contents taken. The robbers awed the trainmen with pistols.

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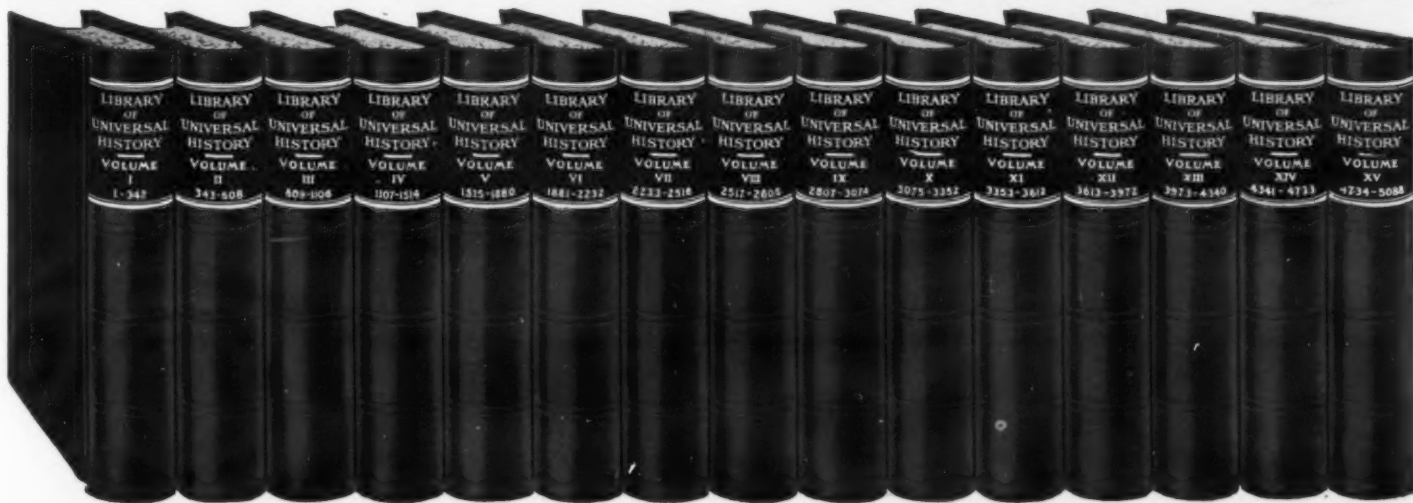
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Nero at the Circus

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"It is a work of rare genius. Its thought is clear and vigorous; its English pure and elegant."

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and held more strongly than by the most powerful novel. The descriptive powers displayed are wonderful. As you read the thrilling narrative it is as though you were watching the most stupendous events of the great world story unrolled by magic hands on a screen before your very eyes. **You see your earliest ancestors**, more brute than human, struggling for their existence among the strange, terrible dangers of a new world. Watch the branching out of the different races, their development of civilization and government. You live with the Pyramid Builders in far off Egypt. Cross the Rubicon with Caesar's mighty, never-conquered cohorts, and fight again with them the battles that have changed the destiny of nations. All the glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome, are spread before you. All the nations, all the people of the ancient and modern world pass before you in one great, gorgeous pageant. You can know the great men and warriors of all ages, the colossal and world figures of all time, as you know the rulers and statesmen of today. **Mail the Coupon NOW!**

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